DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 099 264 SO 007 959

AUTHOR	Steele, Marilyn; Langs, Walter, Jr.
TITLE	Michigan's Minorities at the Mid-Seventies: Indians, Blacks, Chicanos.
INSTITUTION	Mott (C.S.) Foundation, Flint, Mich.
PUB DATE	Feb 74
NOTE	180p.; Annual Conference of Michigan Foundations (2nd, Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 21-22, 1974)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$9.00 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	American Indians; Census Figures; *Economic Factors; Employment; Foundation Programs; Housing Patterns; Literacy; *Living Standards; Low Income Groups; *Minority Groups; Negroes; Population Trends; Spanish Speaking; State Agencies; *State Surveys; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	Michigan; *Social Indicators

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this position paper is to create awareness among decision makers and staff of Michigan foundations of the current status of Michigan residents who are Indian, Black, and Chicano minorities. An historic overview of the Indian, Black, and Spanish language populations in Michigan begins the paper. Indicators of current conditions of life for minorities are presented in order of importance in sustaining human life. The survival cycle is described as a measurable cluster of employment, income, poverty, health, housing, and education. Presentation of the survival cycle is divided into chapters on economic status, health, housing, and education. Data was obtained from either the census of 1970 or from state agencies and from three special studies of the Michigan Health Survey. Other chapters deal with public order, group memberships, migrants, and grants to minorities. Summary charts for each county present a profile of the key factors discussed in the report. An analysis of Michigan's health and lists of persons interviewed and of panel participants are appended. A bibliography is included. (Author/KSM)

ED 099264

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

MICHIGAN'S MINORITIES AT THE MID-SEVENTIES: INDIANS, BLACKS, CHICANOS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF MICHIGAN FOUNDATIONS
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN FEBRUARY 21-22, 1974

Prepared by

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many interested and knowledgeable Michigan residents have generously shared their talent, time, and effort in the development of this report whose contribution we would like to acknowledge.

Anthony Benavidez
Executive Director
Cristo Rey Community Center
Lansing

Wilma Bledsoe
Director, Urban Affairs
Oakland University

Lawrence Chadzynski
Director
ECHO Project
Detroit Department of Health

Dr. Charles E. Cleland
Curator
Museum of Natural History
Michigan State University

Walter Douglas
Vice President
New Detroit

Martha Egger
Head of Documents Library
State Department of Education

Lester B. Gemmill
Coordinator of Indian Education
Michigan Department of Education

Dr. Kurt Gorwitz
Assistant Director for
Research and Analysis
Office of Health and Medical Affairs
Michigan Department of Management and Budget

Dr. Gordon Guyer
Director
Cooperative Extension Service
Michigan Department of Agriculture

Harry R. Hall
President
Michigan Chamber of Commerce

Victor Kishigo
Vice President
Michigan Indian Confederation

Andrew Kramarz
Director
Rural and Migrant Programs
Michigan Employment Security Commission
Detroit

William A. LeBlanc
Assistant Director
Commission on Indian Affairs

Dr. Robert Lewis
Professor
Office of Health Services, Education and Research
College of Human Medicine
Michigan State University

William Long
Michigan Department of Management and Budget

Walter McMurthy
President
Inner City Business Improvement Forum
Detroit

Richard Norman
Director of Community Schools
Archdiocese of Genesee Catholic Schools
Flint

Pamela Paul
Director
Michigan Health Survey, ECHO Program
Genesee County Health Department

Dr. Felipe Ruiz
Office of Health and Medical Affairs
Executive Offices of the Governor

Susanna Smith
Reference Librarian
Flint Public Library

Carlos Sunderman
Executive Director
United Migrants for Opportunity, Inc.
Mt. Pleasant

Dr. David I. Verway
Executive Editor
Michigan State Economic Record
Division of Research
Graduate School of Business Administration
Michigan State University

Clarence Young
Assistant Director
Manufacturers Association of Flint

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
LIST OF TABLES		vii
LIST OF MAPS		xi
CHAPTER		
	INTRODUCTION	1
I.	HISTORIC OVERVIEW	2
	Indians	2
	Blacks	5
	Spanish Language Population	6
II.	MINORITY POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION	8
III.	THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--INTRODUCTION	19
IV.	THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--ECONOMIC STATUS	27
	Employment	27
	Barriers to Minority Employment	33
	Unemployment	34
	Earnings	35
	Poverty	44
	Minority Owned Business	49

CHAPTER		Page
V.	THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--HEALTH	55
	Introduction	55
	Life Expectancy	55
	Age of Population	56
	Infant Mortality	56
	Immunizations	59
	Venereal Diseases	59
	Hospital Services	60
	Ten-State Nutrition Study	60
	Mental Health Indicators	61
	Stress	61
	Hypertension	63
	Alcoholism	63
	Drug Addiction	63
	Suicide	65
	Homicide	65
VI.	THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--HOUSING	68
VII.	THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--EDUCATION	73
	Adult Educational Attainment of Michigan Minorities	73
	K-12 Enrollment of Michigan Minority Students	73
	Higher Education	80
VIII.	PUBLIC ORDER	90
IX.	GROUP MEMBERSHIPS	96
	Introduction	96
	Family Structure	97
	Indians	97
	Blacks	99
	Spanish Language Population	99
	Religion	100
	Indians	100
	Blacks	100
	Spanish Language Population	102
	Political Power	104
	Indians	104
	Blacks	105
	Spanish Language Population	107

CHAPTER Page

X. MIGRANTS 108

Mechanization and the Employment Outlook 109
Education 113
Health 113
Camps 114
Welfare 116
Settlement 116

XI. GRANTS TO MINORITIES 118

XII. SUMMARY 120

BIBLIOGRAPHY 127

APPENDIX

A. MICHIGAN'S HEALTH: AN ANALYSIS OF STATUS, ISSUES AND NEEDS IN THE 1970's BY KURT GORWITZ, Sc.D. 140

B. LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED 147

C. TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS 158

D. PARTICIPANTS IN FILM PRESENTATION: MICHIGAN'S MINORITIES AT THE MID-SEVENTIES 160

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		Page
I.	Estimates of Population: 1500 to 1837: Decennial Census 1840 to 1970	10
II.	The Population of Michigan by Racial Groups for 1960 and 1970 and the Change in Number and Percent in Each Group for the Decade	11
III.	The Percents of the Total Population in Racial Groups for Michigan's SMSA's in 1960 and 1970	12
IV.	Michigan Health Survey-Detroit, ECHO Program, Cass Corridor Survey 1974	21
V.	Employment Status of Selected Cities and Counties in Michigan with Minority Population: Indians, Blacks and Spanish Language, 1970	28
VI.	Percentage of Employed Persons in Blue-Collar Occupations Below the Craftsman-Foreman Category and in Domestic Service in Selected Michigan Areas: April, 1970 . .	29
VII.	Non-White Proportion in Various Occupations for Males and Females in 1970, 1960 and 1950 for Michigan	31
VIII.	Distribution of Total Indian, Black and Spanish Language Employment in Michigan, 1970	32
IX.	Black and White Unemployment Rates for Michigan, Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and City of Detroit: 1967-1971	37
X.	Median Family and Per Capita Income in Michigan, 1970	38

TABLE		Page
XI.	Median Earnings of Year-Round Black and the Total Work Force in Michigan and the United States by Sex, Selected Occupations	40
XII.	Minority Police Personnel in Selected Michigan Cities, 1972	41
XIII.	Median Earnings of Year-Round Spanish Language Population and Total Work Force in Michigan by Sex, Selected Occupations: 1970 Census	42
XIV.	Families with Incomes Below the 1970 Poverty Level	45
XV.	Poverty in Michigan: 1970 Census . . .	46
XVI.	Indian, Black and Spanish Language Public Assistance Recipients: Selected Counties, Michigan 1973	48
XVII.	SBA Loans and Guarantees in Wayne County	50
XVIII.	SBA Loans and Guarantees in Michigan .	51
XIX.	Life Expectancy: Detroit Residents . . .	55
XX.	Distribution of Michigan Population by Race and Sex	57
XXI.	Distribution of Michigan Population by Race and Age	58
XXII.	Catchment Areas for Public Institutions for the Mentally Ill	62
XXIII.	Thirty Day Census: Client Characteristics of Alcohol Programs, Michigan, 1972 . .	64
XXIV.	Housing Data: Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1970	70
XXV.	Housing Characteristics of Indian Households of Michigan, 1970	71

TABLE		Page
XXVI.	Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years of Age and Older	74
XXVII.	Number of Students by Racial-Ethnic Group by Public School Building, 1970-71 and 1971-72	76
XXVIII.	Distribution of Michigan Public School Students by Racial-Ethnic Groups, 1970-71 and 1971-72	77
XXIX.	Public High School Graduates and Post Secondary Education, 1972	77
XXX.	Member and Percent of Michigan Public Schools Professional Staff by Racial-Ethnic Groups, 1970-71 and 1971-72 . .	78
XXXI.	Minority Students and Professional Staff of Michigan Public Schools, 1972	78
XXXII.	The Year of School Enrolled for Males 14, 15, 16, and 17 in Michigan 1970, All Types of School	81
XXXIII.	Minority Staff of Degree-Granting Institutions of Higher Education in Michigan, 1973	82
XXXIV.	Median Income in 1967 of Males 18 and Over by Years of School Completed and Race	84
XXXV.	Distribution of Total Arrests by Criminal Classification and Race, Selected Classifications	91
XXXVI.	Criminal Court Dispositions, Wayne, Saginaw, Genesee and Bay Counties: 1972	93
XXXVII.	Michigan Population Characteristics: Median Age and Family Type, 1970 . . .	98

TABLE		Page
XXXVIII.	Black Elected Officials, Selected States, March, 1973	106
XXXIX.	Michigan Seasonal Labor Force at Peak .	115
XL.	Average Michigan Foundation Grants to Minorities, 1972	119

LIST OF MAPS

MAP		Page
I.	Indian Land Cessions to United States in Michigan	4
II.	Distribution of Indian Population by Percent of County Populates, Michigan, 1970	13
III.	Black Population-Selected Michigan Counties, 1970.	14
IV.	Spanish Language Population-Selected Michigan Counties	15
V.	Unemployment Rate-Selected Michigan Counties, 1972	36
VI.	Percentage Distribution of Substandard Housing Units by County in Michigan (1970)	69
VII.	Peak Number of Migrants by County	112

MICHIGAN'S MINORITIES AT THE MID-SEVENTIES: INDIANS, BLACKS, CHICANOS

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF MICHIGAN FOUNDATIONS
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN FEBRUARY 21-22, 1974

By
Marilyn Steele,
Walter Langs, Jr.,
and Staff of THE CHARLES STEWART MOTT FOUNDATION

FLINT, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN'S MINORITIES AT THE MID-SEVENTIES: INDIANS, BLACKS, CHICANOS

Introduction

The Conference of Michigan Foundations requested development of a position paper by the C. S. Mott Foundation on the subject, Michigan's Minorities at the Mid-Seventies: Indians, Blacks, Chicanos, for presentation at the Second Annual Conference, February 21, 1974 in Ann Arbor.

The purpose of the paper is to create awareness among decision-makers and staff of Michigan foundations of the current status of these minorities who are state residents. The indicators of current conditions of life for minorities will be presented in descending order according to importance in sustaining human life. People need food, shelter, clothing and water to live. In a free enterprise system, survival needs are met by employment which is dependent upon health and education. Employment determines income. Thus, the survival cycle is presented as a measurable cluster of employment, income, poverty, health, housing and education.

I. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Indians

Michigan's first inhabitants were pre-historic hunters who subsisted on game and fish at least 12,000 years ago. They lived in small family groups within temporary shelters of bent saplings covered with animal skins. In recorded history Woodland Indians roamed the Upper Great Lakes, the ancestors of the present day Menominee, Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.[1]

At least five tribes shared the Upper and Lower Peninsulas by 1500 A.D.--the Huron-Wyandot and the Miami together with the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi. Their survival needs were dependent upon hunting, fishing and farming. Home was a wigwam open to the sky beside a lake or stream. Elders were responsible for educating the young. Their religion surrounded them in their reverence for nature, for mother earth and their fundamental belief in the Great Spirit--until the Frenchman came and changed all that.

The coming of the white man marked an abrupt end to the centuries' old way of life for the Woodlands and introduced them to the debauchery of brandy and to Christianizing. Guns replaced bow and arrow, and Indians became economically dependent upon the white man's trading post for white man's products. Throughout the struggle for control of the new land between the French and English, the Indians served as the cannon-fodder for conquest.[2] All of the land was once theirs, but the concept of personal possession was contrary to Indian culture in which every person shared and used only what was needed. The American settlers were farmers, in contrast with the French and British fur-traders. Following the Revolutionary War, the Constitution in 1787 excluded "Indians not taxed" and slaves from the number of free persons in Article 1, Section 2. Section 8 established the Indian tribes as foreign nations. A second document of importance to the Indian was the guarantee that their land and property would never be taken from them, according to the Northwest Ordinance, which established Michigan as "free" instead of as "slave" territory. The promise was short-lived as the land-hungry American farmers pushed westward. Government agents used rum and persuasion to convince the Indians to give up the tips of both peninsulas at the Straits, the

sacred island, Michimilimackinac, and Bois Blanc Island in the Treaty of Greenville, 1795.[3] A map of these Indian land cessions in Michigan follows. (Map I)

The Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi were destined to lose almost 57,900 square miles--or both peninsulas of Michi Gami within 47 years. In 1807 the Treaty of Detroit cost them most of the thumb of Michigan up to White Rock on Lake Huron.[4] Twelve years later the Treaty of Saginaw, 1819, was signed after ten days of drinking--drinking planned to add territory west of the Treaty of 1807 northward to the site of Alpena.[5] By 1821 the Treaty of Chicago had stripped the Indians of the rich farm lands of southwestern Michigan up to the Grand River.[6]

During Andrew Jackson's presidency a policy of re-location began which forced many Indians to evacuate their forest land and relocate on the treeless plains of Kansas across the Mississippi. Two treaties in 1836 acquired the western quarter of the northern Lower Peninsula and the eastern sector of the Upper Peninsula. A triangle of land was later ceded whose vortexes became Iron Mountain, Escanaba and Menominee. By 1842 the Treaty of LaPointe left the Indians with less than two townships of land scattered throughout both peninsulas.

By 1887 agents of the federal government were convinced that the Indians were so debilitated by epidemics, starvation and liquor that they could not long survive, and so the government embarked on a new policy. The Allotment Act of 1887 was designed to redistribute reservation land to individual heads of households, thus breaking up Tribal organization. Partly because no provision was made for the transfer of Federal Trust Land to progeny, 86,000,000 acres of Federal Trust Land was sold, and the Indian Trust Land dwindled to 52,000,000 acres across the country. After thirty years it became apparent that Allotments did not work. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was strengthened, and the government attempted to shift responsibility to the states for their Indian citizens. By 1934 new legislation reversed the Allotment Act and the Indian Reorganization Act extended the trust on Indian lands indefinitely and re-established the Tribal organization in the role of a local unit of government.

MAP I —INDIAN LAND CESSIONS TO UNITED STATES IN MICHIGAN 1795-1842*

Treaty of Greenville	1795
Treaty of Detroit	1807
Treaty of Saginaw	1819
Treaty of Chicago	1821
Treaty of Washington	1836
Treaty of Cedar Point	1836
Treaty of LaPointe	1842

* Charles C. Royce, Indian Land Cessions in the United States, Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899, Plate CXXXVI.

Blacks

Black families were recorded in the Detroit area as early as 1787. They came as fugitives or freed men out of slavery in the South and established homes near friends or family in the eastern section of the city. As their numbers increased, their concentration within a small section of the city also increased. By 1836 they left the white First Baptist Church and organized their own Second Baptist Church. Although the planners designed a single rather than dual school system, the dominant society excluded Black children from the public school; so their tax-paying parents held school at the Second Baptist Church. It was not until 1869 that the Detroit schools were opened to Black children. Two Black teachers, however, were hired in Detroit in 1865. But it was not until eighty years later that a Black professional became an assistant principal. The increasing numbers of Blacks were accompanied by increasing segregation in housing and religion. The ex-slaves and fugitives lived in seriously overcrowded tenements ringed by whites.

A large influx of Blacks also occurred during both World Wars I and II, mostly in the Detroit area, to fill the gap in industry created by war production. The early pattern of segregation, overcrowding and poor housing for Blacks became so intense in 1943 that Detroit experienced a Black riot. But it was not the city's first. In 1833 law enforcement officials tried to arrest Thornton Blackburn, a runaway slave, to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. Free Blacks attacked the officers and, with the aid of whites, took the Blackburn family to Canada. A second Detroit riot occurred during the Civil Way, the result of false rumors that a Negro had assaulted a white child. Two were killed, and fires destroyed the homes of 200 Black families before the little girls involved admitted they had fabricated the story.

Segregation, bad housing and rumors contributed to the riots of more recent times. On June 20, 1943 a rumor that white men had killed a Black woman and her baby enraged a crowd of 100,000 persons on Belle Isle. Three days later, 25 Blacks had been killed, and property damage amounted to $2,000,000.

The surge of Black nationalism and riots in Los Angeles, Newark and Baltimore likely contributed to the Detroit riot of 1967, but the police commissioner described it as a "Revolution by Black people against the

system." Again, segregated, overcrowded, bad housing conditions and rumors made lifestyle in Black Detroit highly stressful. The arrest of 85 persons at a blind pig resulted in a week of rioting. By July 30, 43 people were dead, 5,039 were homeless--mostly Black--7,200 had been arrested and 602 buildings were destroyed. The property damage totaled $80,000,000.[8]

Spanish Language Population

The first Spanish Language Population* came to Michigan early in the 20th century. Eight thousand had settled in Detroit by 1918 as contract labor from Texas--and some from Mexico--to fill Michigan's World War I industrial needs for additional labor. The 1920's were years of large growth for the Spanish Language Population as they came North seeking permanent or seasonal employment. They settled in Michigan. During the depression years more than half the Mexican population returned to their former homes.[9]

World War II caused the second wave of Spanish Language Population increase in Michigan. Wartime industry needed additional labor; wartime food demands needed seasonal workers. Thus, their labor force nearly doubled during the war and doubled again in the five years following the war. Friends and relatives from Texas followed those recruited into Michigan industries which were short of local manpower. Between 1950 and 1955 Spanish Language Population increased by about two-thirds.[10] Between 1954 and 1960 some 7,000 "braceros" (Mexican laborers hired under contract in Mexico for employment in the United States) immigrated to Michigan under Public Law 78 which was extended three times in Congress by pressure from the farm states. However, the "bracero movement" was unpopular because of the criticism from socially-conscious groups about inhumane health and housing conditions.[11] From 1960 to 1967 the settling out of migrants continued but at a slower pace. Most of the Spanish Language Population of Mexican descent who have remained in Michigan came here originally as migrants; few moved here directly from Texas.[12]

*The term Spanish Language Population is used by the Bureau of the Census. This paper uses that term in preference to "Chicano."

References for Chapter I

[1] George Ewing Quimby, Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1960, pp. 88-107.

[2] Charles E. Cleland, "An Introduction to the Cultures and Histories of the Indians of the Great Lakes," The Art of the Great Lakes Indians, Flint Institute of Arts, 1973, p. xiii.

[3] Charles C. Royce, Indian Land Cessions in the United States, Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899, pp. 656-7 and Plate CXXVI.

[4] Charles J. Kappler, Indian Treaties, 1778-1883, New York, N.Y., Interland Publishing, Inc., 1972, pp. 92-5.

[5] "Indian History in the Saginaw Valley," The Michigan Archaeologist, Vol. 14, 1968, pp. 95-116.

[6] Royce, op.cit., pp. 700-1 and Plate CXXVI.

[7] Willis F. Dunbar, Michigan: A History of the Wolverine State, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1965, p. 463.

[8] Reporting the Detroit Riot, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, New York, 1969.

[9] Matt S. Meir and Feliciano Rivera, The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans, New York: Hill and Wang, 1972, pp. 131 and 162.

[10] Harvey M. Choldin and Grafton D. Trout, Mexican Americans in Transition: Migration and Employment in Michigan Cities, Rural Manpower Center, Michigan State University: East Lansing, Michigan, 1969, pp. 174-5.

[11] Meir and Feliciano, op.cit., p. 229.

[12] Choldin and Trout, op.cit., p. 176.

II. MINORITY POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The United States Census provides the most reliable estimate of population for residents of a state and is the legal basis for apportionment of elected representatives to Congress. Census enumerations have been maintained--though not in identical form--since 1790, thus providing for comparisons among groups over time. It is generally agreed that census enumerations for minority groups tend to be low*--for a variety of reasons including language barriers, inaccessibility of residence, over crowded-housing and mobility.

Related to undercounting is the legal definition of minority identification. For Indians:

> "...the federal government decides who is eligible to receive money from Indian claims awards and Indian trust funds. Federal provision of free education is limited to Indians of one-fourth or more Indian blood by federal statutes."[1]

Thus, the legally accepted federal definition is that one-fourth Indian blood classifies a person as Indian. For Blacks and Spanish Language Population there is no similar legally accepted definition. The problem of identification of Spanish Language Population is further intensified by the variety of classifications encompassed by this term which includes these breakdowns for the Michigan Census, 1970:

13,000 Mexican
3,200 Cuban origin
13,000 Latin American origin
6,800 Puerto Rican origin.

Thus, the general undercount for these three minority groups is recognized.

*Informed observers believe that in some instances not more than half of minority populations have been counted.

Table I provides a guide to the actual and estimated census of minorities and total population in Michigan from 1500-1970.*

Table II compares 1960 and 1970 Census for Michigan by five racial groups. The Indian and Black Population increased by 38.5% while the white population increased by 10.6%. Some of the large increase in the census figures reflects a previous undercount; some of the actual increase of minority population was natural, but more of it resulted from the migration of poor southern Blacks to northern cities. For Michigan natives and whites, 96% of the population increase between 1960 and 1970 was the excess of births over deaths and migration was responsible for the remaining 4%. During this decade the median family income increased by 76%; quality of housing was somewhat improved; and the median number of school years completed had increased.[2]

At the present, minorities make up an estimated 11.7% of Michigan's total population.** Of the total population, 11.2% are Black and less than .02% are Indian. The remainder are Asians and others.

The geographic distribution of minorities in Michigan follows the pattern of the total population. The largest concentration of people is in the southeastern section of Michigan. This is true of Indians, Blacks and Spanish Language Population. More than 80% of the Black Population lives in four counties--Wayne, Oakland, Macomb and Genesee. The largest Spanish Language Population is in the southwestern corridor of Detroit. Of the Indian population, 30.9% is concentrated in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)--which includes Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties. Other SMSA's in Michigan account for "major" (larger than their percent of state population) concentrations. This is illustrated by Table III.

---

*The 1970 Census included Spanish Language Population with the white population category. The estimate of 120,637 Spanish Language Population came from the 1973 analysis of the 1970 Census by the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. If the 120,637 Spanish Language Population is subtracted from the white population in 1970, it is found to be 7,712,897. However, for purposes of this report the figure of 7,833,474 for the white category has been used. Based on estimated figures for the Spanish Language Population of 120,637, the actual percent of Michigan minority population would be 13.1%. The report uses a figure of 11.73% because of the inclusion of Spanish Language Population in the white category.

**The Spanish Language Population (which are included with the white) make up less than 2% of the population.

TABLE I--Estimates of Population: 1500-1837; Decennial Census 1840-1970

Year	Indians	Blacks	Spanish Language Population	All Others	Whites	Total
1500	68,000	---	---	---	---	68,000[3]
1650	36,800					36,800[4]
1796					3,000	3,000[5]
		("Free-Colored")				
1810		120			4,000	4,120[6]
1820		174			8,591	8,765[7]
1830					31,640	31,640[8]
1834		261			85,595	85,856[9]
1837	2,227 (Taxed and not-taxed)	379			174,369	176,975[10]
1840		707			211,560	212,267[11]
1850		2,583			395,071	397,654[12]
1860	6,172	34,246			736,142	749,113[13]
1870	49,260	11,849			1,167,282	1,184,059[14]
1880	72,490	11,560			1,614,560	1,636,937[15]
1890	5,624	15,223			2,072,884	2,093,889[16]
1900	6,354	15,816			2,398,563	2,420,982[17]
1910	7,519	17,115	112		2,785,135	2,810,173[18]
1920	5,614	60,082	1,344		3,600,283	3,668,412[19]
1930	7,080	169,543	13,336		4,650,171	4,842,325[20]
1940	6,282	208,345	---		5,039,643	5,256,106[21]
1950	7,000	442,296	---		5,917,8[illegible]	6,371,766[22]
1960	9,701	717,581	---		7,085,865	7,823,194[23]
1970	16,854	991,006	(120,637)	33,689	[illegible]474	8,875,083[24]

TABLE II--The Population of Michigan by Racial Groups for 1960 and 1970 and the Change in Number and Percent in each Group for the Decade

Race	1960	1970	Change in Number	Change in Percent
Indian	9,701	16,854	7,153	73.7%
Black	717,581	991,006	273,425	38.1%
Spanish Language Population	---	(120,637)**	---	---
White	7,085,865	7,833,474**	747,609	10.6%
All Others	10,047	33,689	23,642	235.3%
TOTAL	7,823,194	8,875,083	1,051,889	13.4%

** Population Report: Community Development Series, Institute for Community Development and Services, Michigan State University, May 1972, p. 23.

TABLE III--The Percent of the Total Population in Racial Groups for Michigan's SMSA's in 1960 and 1970.*

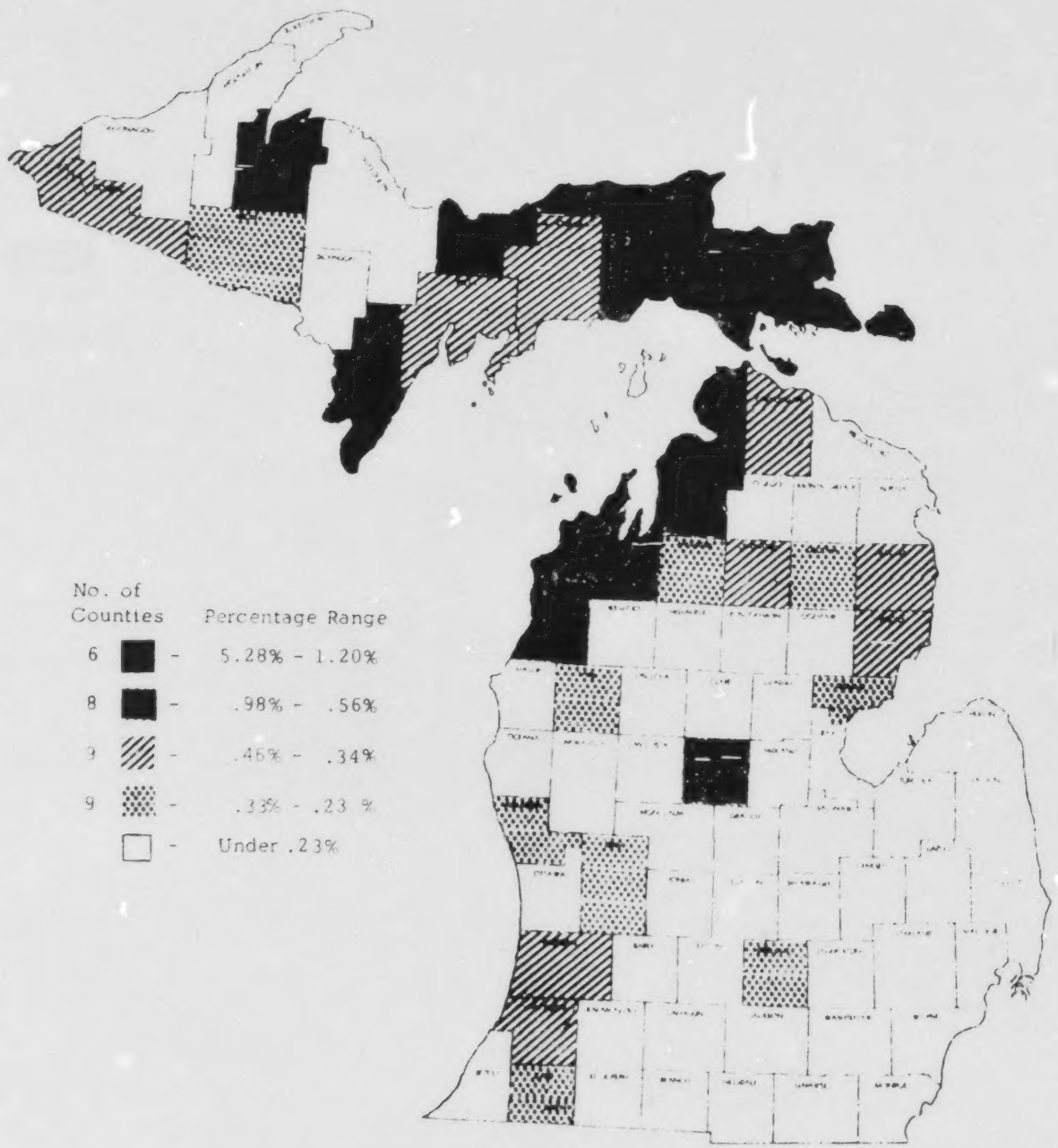
	1960				1970			
SMSA	White	Black	Indian	Spanish Language**	White	Black	Indian	Spanish Language**
Ann Arbor	92.4	6.8	0.04		91.1	7.6	0.12	1.0
Bay City	99.3	0.5	0.08		99.0	0.6	0.14	1.9
Detroit	84.9	14.8	0.05		81.4	18.0	0.13	1.3
Flint	90.1	9.8	0.05		87.3	12.2	0.12	1.4
Grand Rapids	95.8	4.0	0.12		95.1	4.3	0.24	1.3
Jackson	94.3	5.5	0.04		93.6	5.9	0.12	1.1
Kalamazoo	96.4	3.4	0.06		94.8	4.8	0.12	0.7
Lansing	97.2	2.5	0.08		95.4	3.9	0.20	2.2
Muskegon-Muskegon Hts.	91.3	8.4	0.23		88.9	10.6	0.30	1.4
Saginaw	90.0	9.8	0.08		87.2	12.2	0.11	4.3

*Population Report: Community Development Series, Institute for Community Development and Services, Continuing Education Service Michigan State University, May 1972, p. 31.

**Spanish Language Population was not included in 1950 and 1960 Census. Source: "Community Outline Form A; Demographic Data" Michigan Civil Rights Commission, March 13, 1973.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

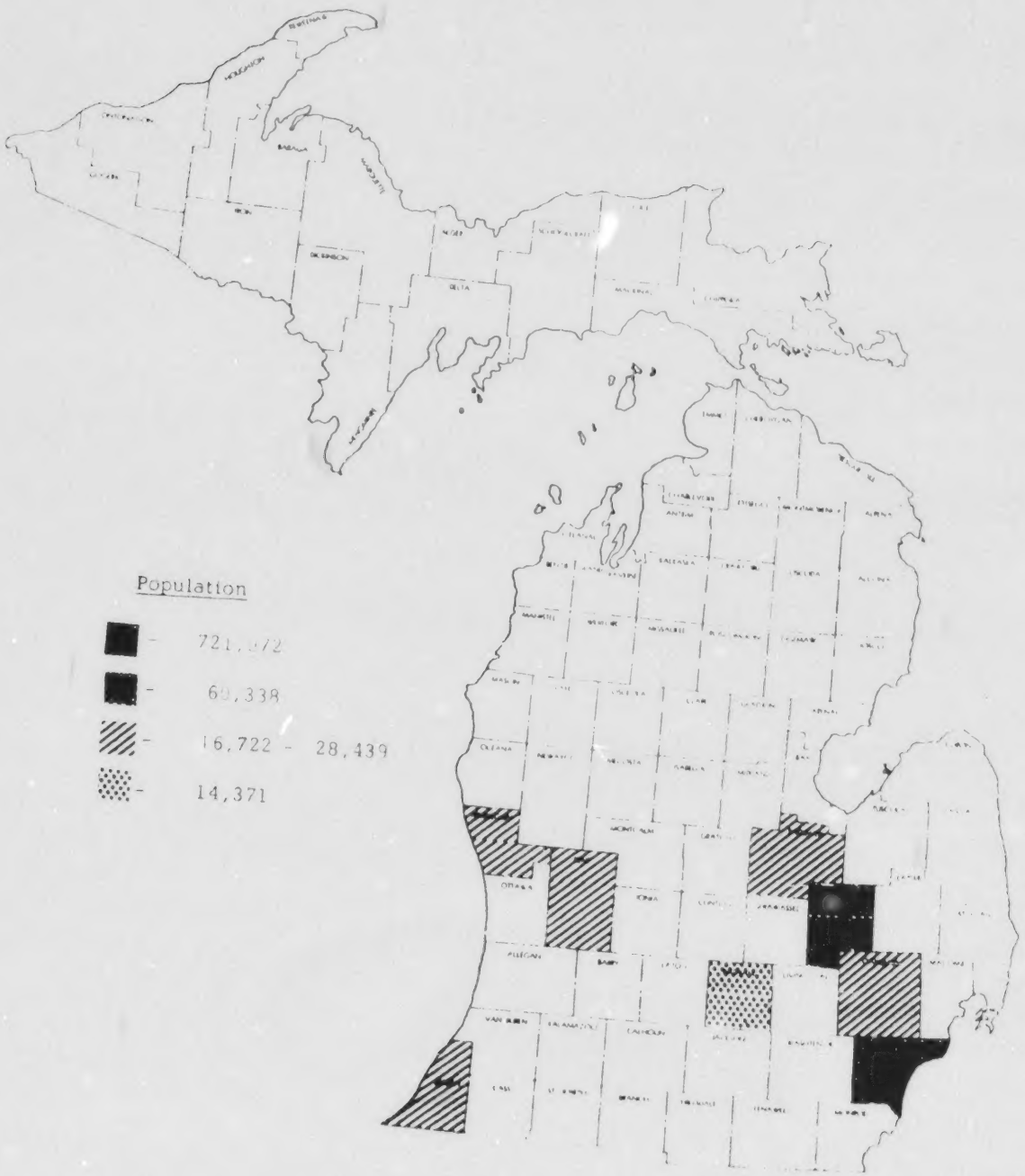
MAP II --DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN POPULATION BY PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION, MICHIGAN, 1970*



*1970 Census

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

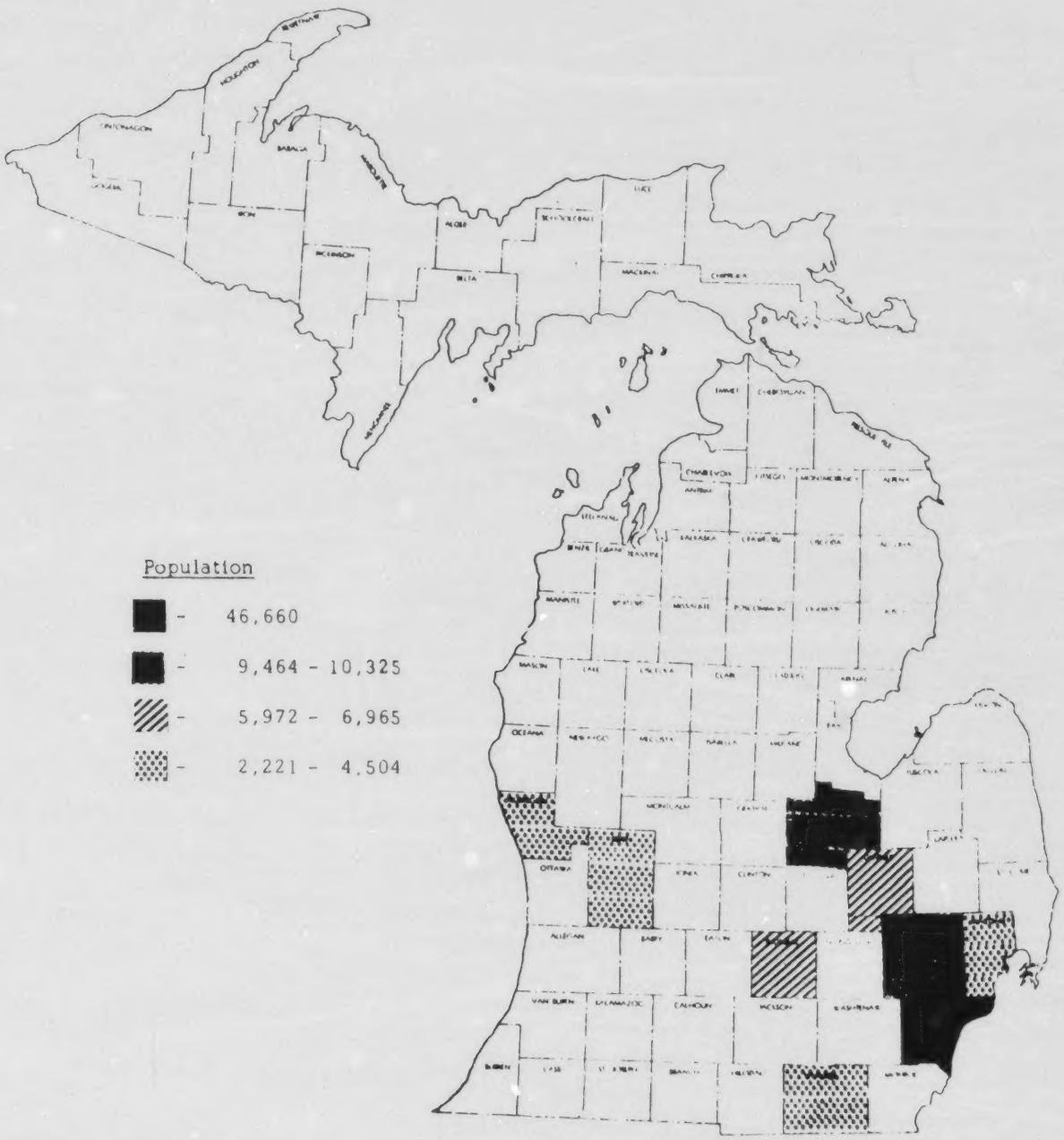
MAP III --BLACK POPULATION - SELECTED MICHIGAN COUNTIES, 1970*



*Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1973

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAP IV --SPANISH LANGUAGE POPULATION - SELECTED MICHIGAN COUNTIES, 1970*



*Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1973

The pattern of geographic spread of concentrated racial population is limited to a few counties in Michigan. Maps II, III and IV illustrate those counties where the minority population is a major concentration of the total population.

Indians tend to have significa nt population size in three counties in the Upper Peninsula and three counties in the Lower Peninsula, all bordering on the Great Lakes. The location of Indian reservations within three of these counties should also be recognized. A general misconception is that most Indians live on Federal Trust reservations. It is estimated that approximately 5 to 7% of Michigan's Indian population reside on reservations. The following list reflects the estimate of current population in Michigan according to the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs.

Reservation	Total Residents	Total Acres
Bay Mills Indian Community	300	2189
Hannahville Indian Community	200	3408
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (L'Anse)	450	13749
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe (Isabella)	300	1023

The total breakdown of population for all 83 Michigan counties by percent of minority population appears in the Summary Table.

References for Chapter II

1. Theodore W. Taylor, The States and Their Indian Citizens, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., 1972, p. 138.

2. County Health Statistical Profiles, Michigan Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, January 1, 1973, p. 111.

3. Robert E. Ritzenthaler and Pat Ritzenthaler, The Woodland Indians of the Western Great Lakes, Garden City, N.Y.: The Natural History Press, 1970.

4. A. L. Krieber, Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America, University of California Publications, University of California Publications in Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 38, Berkley, pp. 140-1.

5. R. Clever Bald, Michigan in Four Centuries, New York: Harper, 1961, p. 96.

6. Statistical Views of the United States, U.S. Bureau of Census, Washington: Senate Printer, 1854, p. 61.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. James H. Lanham, History of Michigan, Civil and Topographical, New York: E. French, 1839, pp. 305-6.

11. Compendium of the Returns of the 6th Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census, p. 94.

12. Ibid.

13. Census 1860

14. Census 1870

15. Census 1880

16. Census 1890

17. Michigan Today, Eugene B. Elliott, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, 1937.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.

21. Census 1960

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Census 1970

III. THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--INTRODUCTION

Numerous factors show that the three minorities which are the subject of this paper are not enjoying a full share of the good life available to the average citizen of Michigan.

The Indian population which is native to this country and to Michigan has three hundred years of deception, broken promises and neglect to overcome in its quest for self-determination.

The Blacks came to Michigan out of slavery and unequal educational opportunity from the South to seek employment in northern cities. Among the southerners who swelled the state's population between 1960 and 1970 were the economicaliy hard-pressed who settled largely in Detroit's cheapest housing or doubled up with friends or relatives while they hunted for jobs commensurate with their lower educational attainment and work skills. The Spanish Language Population, stemming from the migrant stream, had the added burdens of a language barrier, low educational attainment and large families to support.

These minorities are familiar with the cycle of no job, poverty, public education designed for the middle class,and overcrowded, rundown housing in communities with high rates of crime. These are the stressful conditions of the survival cycle to which the median or average life style of Michigan residents generally will be compared.

While most of the information contained within this report was obtained from secondary sources--either the Census 1970,or existing data from state agencies--three special studies were conducted by the staff of Michigan Health Survey: ECHO Program, Flint, whose capability for initiating and completing surveys within a 30 day turn-around period made current information available. ECHO-Flint conducted the surveys of Michigan foundations and degree-granting universities and undertook a face-to-face interview of one community's perceptions of neighborhood problems. A fourth study was conducted by the Michigan Health Survey: ECHO Program, Detroit, Detroit City Health Department, to provide a microcosm of the environmental characteristics which impinge upon the lifestyle of one Detroit community.

Project ECHO--Evidence for Community Health Organization--began gathering data about socio-economic characteristics in Detroit in 1967 and has been continuously updating and recording since then. Thus, 1967 serves as a base line in Detroit, and the program was initiated in Muskegon, Flint, Adrian, Grand Rapids and Lansing. Detroit is the only city which has had continuous community monitoring; a brief moratorium in Flint prevented continuous data base, but the program has been fully operational for the past two years. The data-gathering process involves an environmental block appraisal of every dwelling unit in the city, mapping the data and a face-to-face interview by trained community health analysts from a randomly-selected sample of the population. In Detroit, approximately 230 such interviews are conducted every two weeks by nine interviewers. In Flint, approximately fifty interviews are completed in two weeks by a staff of three.[1]

A special study was conducted in the Cass Corridor by Detroit City Health Department between December 15, 1973 and January 15, 1974 to provide a measure of the current quality of life for residents of the community generally identified as containing one of the highest concentrations of American Indians in Michigan. Mr. Harry Command, Director, American Indian Services, Inc., identified the community as "the campus of Wayne State University to Fort Street and from Woodward to Twelfth Street." The results of the survey provide a picture of life in one central city area, highly mobile and changing, a microcosm of a multi-ethnic community in which there are major concentrations of the three minority groups whose "current condition" is herein described: 46% Black, 6% Spanish Language Population, 1.5% Indian, 36% white and 9% "other."

TABLE IV--Michigan Health Survey-Detroit, ECHO Program, Cass Corridor Survey, 1974.

POPULATION

Sex

47%	Male
53	Female

Ethnic Group

36.3%	White
45.8	Black
4.9	Mexican American
1.5	Other Latin
1.5	American Indian
4.3	Oriental
5.2	Other

Birth Place - Cass Corridor Population

40.9%	Wayne County
3.4	Out-State Michigan
42.8	Out of State
12.3	Abroad

Time at Present Address

29.5%	1 year or less
8.9	1 - 2 years
6.8	2 - 3 years
9.6	3 - 4 years
5.5	4 - 5 years
19.9	5 - 10 years
19.9	Over ten years

ECONOMIC

Working Status - Males 18 and Over

34.2%	Working full-time
7.2	Working part time
8.2	Students
14.4	Non-working due to injuries or disability
9.3	Unemployed
22.9	Retired
4.1	Don't know

Income

27.9%	$2,000 or less
23.8	$2,000 - $4,000
8.8	$4,000 - $6,000
4.8	$6,000 - $8,000
7.5	$8,000 - $10,000
1.4	$10,000 - $12,000
0.0	$12,000 - $15,000
2.0	$15,000 - $25,000
0.0	Over $25,000
20.4	Don't know
3.4	Refused

HEALTH

Place of Routine Medical Care

40.6%	Private
8.9	Emergency Room
7.4	Public Health Department Clinic
23.4	Other Public Clinics
14.5	Other Private Clinics
4.3	Don't know

Eye Examinations

44.0%	Within 1 year
20.6	1 - 3 years
19.7	Over 3 years
2.5	Don't know
12.6	Never

Injuries Within Last Six Months

2.5%	Home
.3	School
4.0	Street
.9	Other Places
92.3	No injuries

Number of Doctor Visits Last Year

10.2%	1 visit
8.0	2 visits
7.1	3 visits
7.4	4 visits
4.3	5 visits
14.2	6 - 14 visits
6.8	Over 15 visits
41.5	No visits

Medical Examinations

59.3%	Within 1 year
13.2	1 - 3 years
8.9	Over 3 years
1.9	Don't know
16.9	Never

X-Ray and TB. Skin Tests

56.3%	Within 1 year
17.2	1 - 3 years
12.3	Over 3 years
3.7	Don't know
8.9	Never

NOTE: Total 8% injured is high. Most of injuries in streets and home were the result of attacks, fights, mugging, break-ins, thefts.

Hospitalization

8.3%	Emergency
6.5	Delivery
6.2	Surgery
3.4	Testing
2.7	Other Reasons
2.5	Don't know
63.4	Not hospitalized

Dental Care

3.1%	X-ray and checkup
0.6	Cleaning
6.8	Extractions
5.5	Fillings
3.1	False teeth
0.3	Gum treatment
78.8	Did not go

Knowledge of Sickle Cell Anemia

33.3%	Do know about
56.7	Do not know about

Dental Care Needs

6.5%	In need of and getting care
24.0	In need of but not getting care
65.9	Do not need
.9	Don't know

Blacks Tested For Sickle Cell Anemia

21.8%	Tested
76.4	Have not been tested
1.8	Don't know

HOUSEHOLD

Household Size

51.7%	1 person
21.1	2 persons
10.9	3 persons
6.8	4 persons
2.7	5 persons
2.7	6 persons
2.7	7 persons
1.4	8 persons

Home Ownership

6.8%	Owned and paid for
2.0	Being bought
89.1	Rented
2.0	Don't know

Number of Bedrooms

59.2%	1 bedroom
26.5	2 bedrooms
10.2	3 bedrooms
4.1	More than 3 bedrooms

Marital Status 18 and Over

28.4%	Never married
36.9	Married
18.1	Separated
9.0	Divorced
17.6	Widowed

EDUCATION

Education of Population 18 and Over

1.4%	Not applicable
16.1	K - 6
40.3	7 - 11
19.9	High school diploma
12.3	College
2.8	Under graduate
5.7	Graduate degree
0.9	Professionally schooled
0.5	Other

The surveyers recorded the following complaints and comments of Cass Corridor residents:

49.0%	Complaints about cockroaches
46.0	Feel stealing and break-ins are problems
39.4	Were dissatisfied with garbage and trash collection
34.0	Shopping facilities are inadequate
36.3	Junk and trash around is a problem
34.3	Were concerned about drunkeness while 23% mentioned drug abuse
29.9	Were dissatisfied with street repair services
28.9	Were concerned about fighting and violence
28.1	Mentioned air pollution
28.0	Mentioned the problem of abandoned buildings
24.6	Mentioned noise problem
23.8	Were dissatisfied with public transportation
21.9	Were dissatisfied with police service
21.0	Were dissatisfied with recreation facilities

However, only 12.9% complained about the schools.

Thus, the Cass Corridor Survey presents a current summary of the Survival Cycle for Michigan's minorities and whites revealing 51.7% of its residents with incomes below $4,000 in 1973, a polyglot community, almost 30% newcomers, and just over one-third employed full-time. Fifty-six percent did not complete twelfth grade. Availability of "preventive" health

care raises some questions: 26% within a three year period, or never, have had a medical examination; 35% within a three year period, or never, have had an eye examination; 91% are not getting dental care, and 76% of the Black population has not been tested for sickle cell anemia. The stressful life style is reflected in the high rate of injuries, and citizen complaints echo some universal concerns about daily problems and aggravations with which the urban poor must cope daily. "Cass Corridor 1974 is an appropriate introduction to the "Survival Cycle--Economic Conditions, Health, Housing and Education."

References for Chapter III

[1]Robert Lewis, Michigan Health Survey, A Brief Report of Operational Status, Michigan Department of Public Health, January 14, 1970, p. 3.

IV - THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--ECONOMIC STATUS

Employment

While the State of Michigan is divided geographically by the Upper and Lower peninsulas, the majority of both population and industry is located in the Lower Peninsula. Furthermore, if a line is drawn from Bay City to Muskegon, the area south of that line contains 90% of Michigan's industry. The types of industry can be shown by drawing a line from Jackson north through Lansing. East of that line the major industry is the automobile and its suppliers in the cities of Detroit, Flint, Saginaw, Pontiac, and, straddling the line, Lansing. Cities west of the Jackson-Lansing line are known for a diversity of products.

Michigan minority employment patterns reflect the concentration of the State's industry. Between 1960 and 1970, the proportion of non-white employees increased dramatically in these areas of concentration. The Summary Chart and Table V indicates most minorities live and are employed in the southern section of Michigan and constitute 20% or more of the labor force in Detroit, Flint and Saginaw.

Minorities, especially Indians, and the population-at-large of the Upper Peninsula do not have a labor market that reflects the same economic activity as the rest of the state. Although figures were not available for Indians in Delta and Charlevoix counties, data available for minorities in general would suggest that Indian unemployment in these two counties would be at least double the rates listed.[1] Many would-be workers leave the labor force when they become discouraged by job scarcity. Decreasing job opportunity is one result of the decline of copper and iron mining with the secondary impact on support industries, such as the local commercial enterprises. Table VI illustrates the decrease in the "low" skill areas--the blue collar categories below craftsmen-foremen--during the 1960's resulting from the population shift to the suburbs and the parallel shift of business and industry away from the central city. Such central city areas of high density of minority people with high rates of poverty are called Concentrated Metropolitan Poverty Areas. (CMPA is defined as a census tract in the central cities of SMSA's in which the

TABLE V--Employment Status of Selected Cities and Counties in Michigan with Minority Population: Indians, Blacks and Spanish Language, 1970*

City	Predominant Minority	Minority % of Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			City	Minority
Flint	Black	26.4	3.5%	9.6%
Detroit	Black	41.3	4.1	10.3
Ann Arbor	Black	6.7	1.9	4.7
Battle Creek	Black	18.5	3.5	9.9
Grand Rapids	Black	9.1	3.8	12.9
Jackson	Black	11.4	3.6	10.5
Kalamazoo	Black	9.1	3.2	11.5
Lansing	Black	8.4	3.4	9.9
Muskegon	Black	12.3	3.7	11.4
Saginaw	Black Spanish	20.5 5.8	3.3	8.6 8.5
Charlevoix County	Indian	NA	10.7	NA
Delta County	Indian	NA	10.5	NA

*"It's Good Business - Good For Business, A Guide for Utilizing an Untapped Manpower Resource," Management Assistance Program, Michigan State Chamber of Commerce, Lansing, 1972.

TABLE VI- -Percentage of Employed Persons in Blue-Collar Occupations Below the Craftsman-Foreman Category and in Domestic Service in Selected Michigan Areas: April 1970*

Geographic area	CMPA	Remainder of central cities	Suburbs	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
Upper Peninsula	NA	38.6		45.5	49.2
Northern Lower Peninsula	NA	36.0		43.7	48.9
Bean Belt		33.6		45.5	49.1
Southern Lower Peninsula					
Non-SMSA	NA	41.1		45.2	47.4
SMSAs					
Bay City	48.4	41.0	34.5	43.8	51.5
Saginaw	63.6	37.8	32.1	42.0	47.6
Muskegon-Muskegon Hts.	63.9	45.7	34.0	46.0	58.4
Flint	62.4	41.3	39.1	43.3	45.6
Grand Rapids	53.6	34.8	34.4	41.9	49.4
Lansing	44.4	34.2	29.3	38.0	42.3
Detroit	61.1	34.7	29.7	36.3	39.9
Ann Arbor	--	21.0	43.8	36.4	41.0
Kalamazoo	60.4	34.4	32.1	39.5	40.6
Jackson	53.7	36.9	35.3	42.2	45.5

*Michigan State Economic Record, Michigan State University, East Lansing, July-August, 1972, p. 7.

For instance, in the Jackson CMPA where the incidence of poverty was, by definition above 12.5%, the "percentage of persons employed in blue-collar occupations below the craftsman-foreman category and in domestic service in selected Michigan areas" was 53.7%, whereas in the remainder of the city the employment in this category was 36.9% and in the suburbs it was even lower.

incidence of poverty among families was 12.5% or greater. CMPA's also include tracts that are not in the central city if they have a poverty incidence of 12.5% or more and are adjacent to the city.)[2] In addition to the increase of people and employment opportunity away from the CMPA, automation also has helped to deplete the number of low-skill jobs.

In the CMPA's there is a high incidence of workers with obsolescent skills, high rates of adults needing employment in the face of declining job bases, low labor force participation and deep poverty.

According to Table VII, the proportion of minorities in professional, technical, clerical and craftsman occupations substantially increased between 1960 and 1970. It would appear that the high concentration of non-white males in the operatives, service and laborer occupational groups during the 1960's has declined to some extent so that there are better opportunities for minority workers across occupational areas.

For non-white women, the biggest increases are in the operatives, clerical and professional-technical occupational areas.

Table VIII shows non-transport operatives to be the predominant occupational area for all three male minority groups; however, for the total population, the craftsmen and foreman occupations rank second for Blacks and Indians; the Spanish Language male work force is clustered in the professional technical and kindred worker occupational group as their secondary occupational category. The secondary cluster for the total male population is non-transport operatives.

Professional, technical and kindred male workers are the third category for the population as a whole, second for the Spanish Language, fourth for the Indians, but seventh for Blacks. Another category with some variance is non-farm managers and administrators. Although it is ranked fourth for the population, for Indians it is sixth, and for Blacks and Spanish Language it is ranked eighth.

In the female occupational category, the rankings are similar to each other, with all groups ranking clerical occupations first, except the female Indians, who ranked service occupations first.

TABLE VII --Non-White Proportion in Various Occupations for Males and Females in 1970, 1960 and 1950 for Michigan*

	Males - %	Females - %
Professional Technical		
1970	6.5	12.0
1960	2.5	5.0
1950	1.7	2.8
Managers, Proprietors		
1970	2.8	1.8
1960	1.5	3.3
1950	1.6	3.1
Clerical		
1970	6.3	27.9
1960	3.6	3.7
1950	3.9	1.9
Sales		
1970	2.0	3.8
1960	2.1	2.6
1950	1.5	2.0
Craftsmen		
1970	15.2	1.4
1960	4.2	6.0
1950	3.7	4.4
Operatives		
1970	4.5	15.6
1960	11.0	8.7
1950	9.7	7.5
Private Housework		
1970	---	---
1960	---	31.7
1950	---	33.7
Service		
1970 (including private household)	12.2	20.1
1960	15.1	15.5
1950	14.2	13.6
Laborers		
1970 (except farm)	10.0	1.5
1960	19.0	19.8
1950	20.2	18.5
Farm Laborers		
1970	0.4	0.4

*U. S. Census, 1950, 1960 and 1970

TABLE VIII-Distribution of Total*, Indian, Black and Spanish Language**Employment in Michigan, 1970. (Selected Categories)

	Total Percent		Rank Order of Minority Employment		
Occupation Group	Male		Indians** Detroit* Male	Black SMSA Male	Spanish Language SMSA Male
Professional technical and kindred workers	13.6%	3	4	7	2
Managers and administrators except farm	9.2	4	6	8	8
Sales workers	6.0	7	8	9	9
Clerical and kindred workers	6.7	6	7	6	7
Craftsmen and foremen	33.0	1	2	2	3
Operatives except transport	20.4	2	1	1	1
Transport operatives	2.6	9		5	6
Laborers, except farm	5.7	8	3	4	4
Farmers and farm managers	1.4	10		12	11
Farm laborers and foremen	.6	11	9	10	10
Service workers, except domestics	7.8	5	5	3	5
Private household	.0	12		11	5
Hairdressers					12
	Female		Female	Female	Female
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15.2	3	4	4	4
Managers and administrators, except farm	3.0		7	6	6
Sales workers	8.1		5	7	5
Clerical and kindred workers	35.2	1	2	1	1
Craftsmen and foremen	1.7		9	9	7
Operatives, except transport	12.5	4	3 includes transport	3	3
Transport operatives	.7			10	11
Laborers, except farm	1.0		6	8	10
Farmers and farm managers	.2			12	12
Farm laborers and foremen	.3		8	11	9
Service workers, except domestics	19.3	2	1	2	2
Private household	2.6		4	5	8
Hairdressers and cosmetologists					

*U. S. Census 1970.

**Detailed Characteristics, Michigan Bureau of the Census, 1972, p. 724.

Barriers to Minority Employment

The Michigan State Chamber of Commerce instituted a management assistance team project in 1972 to help businesses become aware of problems of the disadvantaged--notably minorities.

> "There are distinct barriers to employment of untrained, unskilled, inexperienced individuals that comprise the bulk of disadvantaged people. Some are inadvertent. Some are designed. Some are artificial. Some are natural."[3]

Primary barriers to these unskilled, but potentially skillful persons, can be classified as individual, environmental and institutional. Examples of individual barriers are:

- Limited education
- Inability to read or write
- Functional illiteracy
- Little or no work experience
- No marketable skills
- No work orientation
- Inability to express ideas
- Poor personal appearance

Examples of environmental barriers constitute such factors as:

- Distance of business from the residential areas where the disadvantaged are concentrated
- Inadequate transportation
- Cost of getting to and from work
- Housing patterns
- Unfavorable neighborhood conditions
- Paucity of child care center

Examples of institutional barriers are these:

- Application forms and testing
- Lack of educational assistance and promotion

- Lack of concern for cultural differences
- Lack of opportunity to achieve success
- Quick judgment during hiring, interview and orientation
- Methods used to advertise jobs
- Establishing "artificial" barriers in job requirements
- Lack of involvement in affirmative action programs

"Institutional barriers are created by employers. They are controlled by employers. They can be changed by employers."

Unemployment

Michigan's unemployment rates generally have been higher than the nation's at large. For example, in 1971 the rate of unemployment in Michigan was 13.9% , while in the entire nation it was only 9.9%.

Also, the gap between Black and white unemployment rates has been wider in Michigan than in the nation. In 1971, again, the gap was 5.4% in the United States and 6.9% in Michigan. Statistics show relatively more Black males in the civilian labor force here than nationally in all age groups except those 65 years and older.[4]

The state's annual and monthly average unemployment rates hide pockets of high unemployment, especially in the larger cities. Furthermore, these data obscure the fact that certain groups of workers experience high rates of unemployment. This is particularly true for non-whites and youth. According to the guidelines published by the United States Labor Department:

> A labor area in which the current and anticipated local labor supply substantially exceeds labor requirements is classified as an area of "substantial unemployment". An area is placed in this category when (1) unemployment in the area is equal to 6% or more of the work force, discounting seasonal or temporary factors, and (2) it is anticipated that the rate of unemployment during the next two months will remain at 6% or more, discounting temporary or seasonal factors.

> A labor area or a city of 250,000 or more population or county may be classified as an area of persistent unemployment when unemployment during the most recent calendar year has averaged 6% or more of the work force and the rate of unemployment has: (1) averaged 6% or more and has been at least 50% above the national average for three of the preceding four calendar years or (3) averaged 6% or more and has been at least 100% above the national average of one of the preceding two years.[5]

Fifty-seven labor areas in Michigan, either cities or counties, had substantial or persistent levels of unemployment in 1973. Map V shows the unemployment rate for selected counties in Michigan, 1972. In early 1974, Muskegon, Battle Creek, and Detroit were of the Code D classification, which means an unemployment rate between 6.0 and 8.9%. Flint, Kalamazoo, Lansing-East Lansing, Grand Rapids, and Saginaw, all were in the C group, meaning unemployment rates between 3.0 and 5.9%. However, because of the energy crisis it is is quite likely that these unemployment figures are extremely conservative. Since 1967, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has published employment figures and employment estimates for large states and since 1968 for large SMSA's. An advantage of the census tabulations is the light they shed on the racial characteristics of the Michigan work force.

In 1967 the unemployment rate for Blacks and other minorities was 3.3 times the rate for whites. (See Table IX.) In 1971 it was twice the white rate. A similar pattern applies at the national level. The Black unemployment rate averages about double that for white. The same pattern emerges from statistics for Detroit.

Earnings

The median income for Michigan Black families in 1970 was $8,501 and for white families $12,243. Table X indicates the median family income and per capita income for Indians are lower than any of the other minority groups. Blacks and Indians have the highest percentage of families with earnings under $3,000. As the percentage of total Michigan family income increases, there is a correlation in the rate of increase in earnings between the total population and the Spanish Language Population, whereas the Blacks and Indians reach a lesser level of earnings at a lesser rate.[6]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAP V -- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SELECTED COUNTIES, MICHIGAN, 1972*

*Michigan Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division, Labor Market Analysis Section, 1972

TABLE IX--Black and White Unemployment Rates for Michigan, Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and City of Detroit: 1967-1971*

Area and Year	Total	Unemployment Rate Black	White
Michigan			
1967	4.1	11.0	3.3
1968	3.9	8.2	3.4
1969	4.0	7.6	3.5
1970	6.7	12.1	6.1
1971	7.6	13.9	6.9
Detroit SMSA[1]			
1968	3.8	7.5	3.0
1969	4.1	7.9	3.2
1970	7.0	11.4	6.1
1971	8.4	13.9	7.3
City of Detroit			
1968	5.1	7.3	3.9
1969	5.5	8.5	3.9
1970	8.2	11.9	6.1
1971	10.0	14.2	7.5

* Manpower Report of the President, 1972

1. Includes Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties. Data for 1967 are not available.

TABLE X--Median Family and Per Capita Income in Michigan, 1970*

	Total	Indian	Black	Spanish Language
Total Families	2,190,269	3,355	219,942	25,136
Median Family Income	$ 11,032	$ 7,955	$ 8,501	$ 9,817
Per Capita Income	$ 3,373	$ 2,164	$ 2,405	$ 2,469
% Earning less than $3,000/yr	163,554 7.5%	482 14.4%	39,233 16.0%	1,762 7.0%
% Earning more than $10,000/yr	1,252,509 57.2%	750 22.0%	86,140 39.2%	13,170 48.4%
Earning more than $15,000/yr	584,204 26.7%	398 11.9%	32,922 15.0%	479 19.1%

*1970 Socio-Economic Data, Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1973.

Generally, minorities residing in Michigan metropolitan areas earn more than minority workers doing similar work in the nation as a whole. (See Table XI.) Also in Michigan the earnings differential between minority and white worker is smaller than the national differential. Black family income in Michigan was 75% of the average for whites; for the nation as a whole the figure was 61%. A factor is that in Michigan earnings are greatly influenced by the payrolls of the automotive manufacturers.

There are exceptions to Michigan's higher wage pattern and smaller earnings differential between whites and minorities. The median earning of Black secretaries in Michigan, for example, is below the national figure for females of either race.

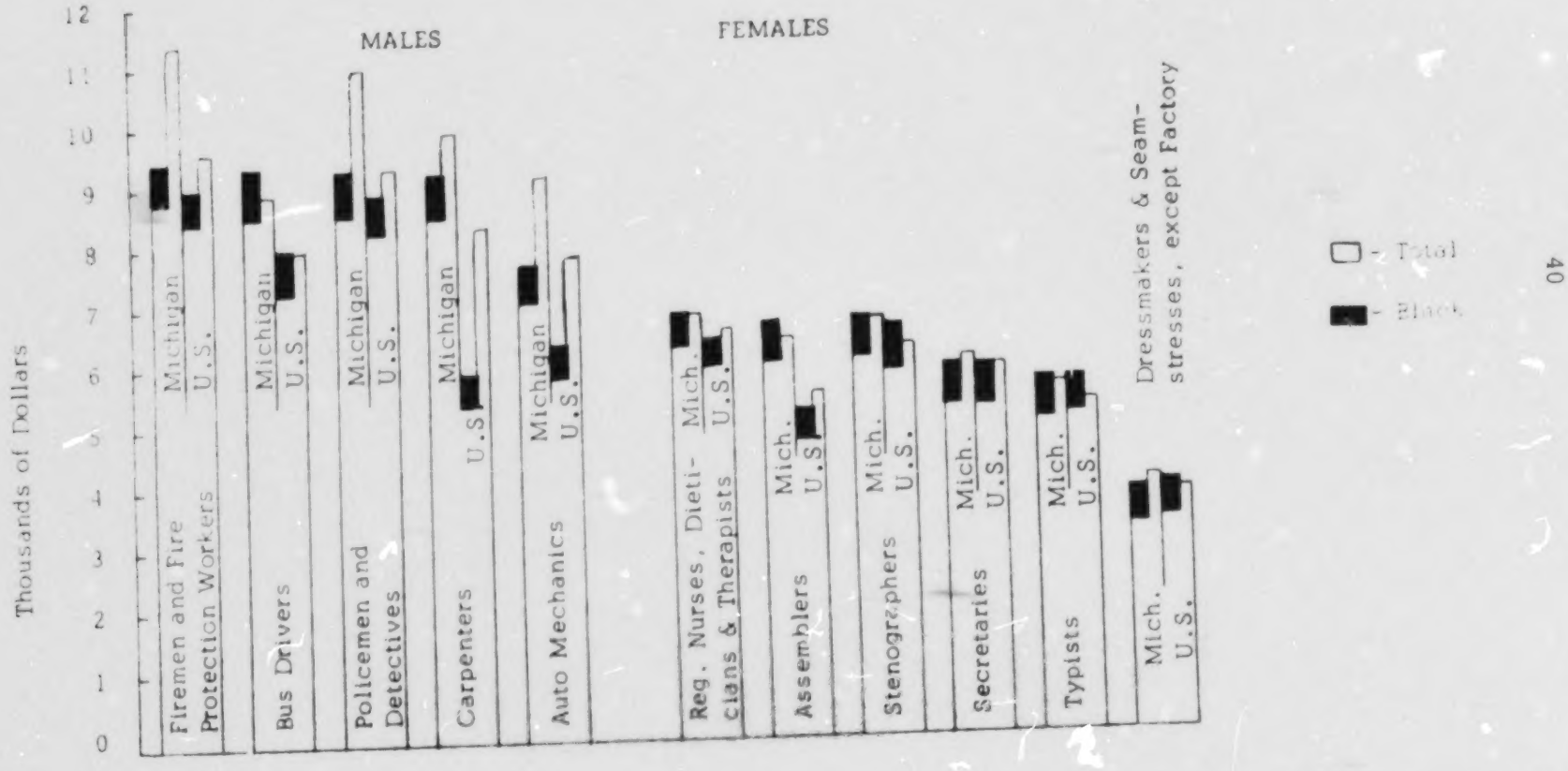
Michigan's domestic dressmakers earn less than do dressmakers in the nation as a whole. The differential in wages between whites and Blacks is greater for Michigan firemen and police officers than for those of the United States.

Within the law-enforcement system minority employees are under-represented. It is claimed that the relationship between minority people and the police would likely improve if there were more minority policemen employed by Michigan cities. The following chart summarizes the situation in Michigan. (See Table XII.)

The pay differential between firemen and policemen in this state is partly the result of difficulties Blacks are said to encounter in promotional opportunity within these public services. Blacks are under-represented in both occupational categories. They hold 5.8% of the police and detective jobs and 1.9% of the jobs as firemen while accounting for 9.2% of the total employed in this state.[7] Generally, there is a gap between the earnings of Spanish Language citizens and the general population within a given occupational area. Analysis of data in Table XIII shows lower earnings for Spanish Language Population in areas such as physician (probably because of the smaller percentage of Spanish speaking in private practice), engineer, machinist, secretary, nurse aide, waitress, sales clerk and materials handler. Other information indicates similar disparities for foremen, truck drivers, machine operators, cleaning service workers, bookkeepers and assemblers. This table shows earnings are comparatively good for the Spanish Language Population in the occupational areas of teachers, registered nurses and typists.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE XI--Median Earnings of Year-Round Black and the Total Work Force in Michigan and the United States, by Sex, Selected Occupations.*



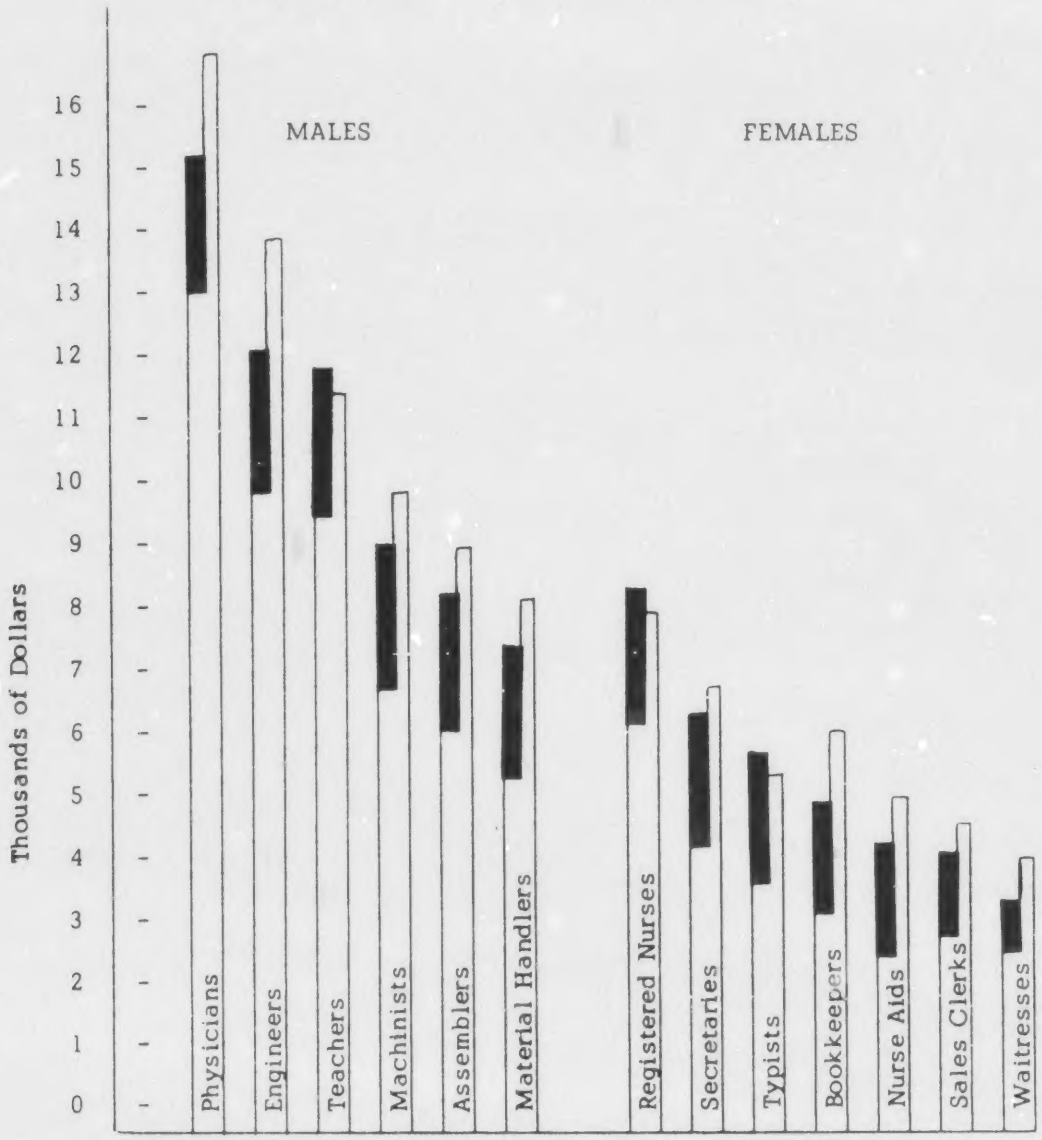
*Adapted from U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Michigan State Economic Record, 1973.

TABLE XII--Minority Police Personnel in Selected Michigan Cities, 1972*

CITY	TOTAL POPULATION	BLACK POPULATION	DATE	TOTAL STRENGTH OF POLICE DEPT.	BLACK OFFICERS	SPANISH LANG. OFFICERS	RANK OF MINORITY OFFICERS
Adrian	20,000	12%	1-9-73	29	1	1	1 Patrolman
Ann Arbor	100,000	7%	1-17-73	152	6 1 on leave	0	1 Lieutenant 3 Females
Battle Creek	36,000 or 38,000	17%	1-17-73	79	6	0	1 Lieutenant 1 Sergeant Patrolman 2 Detectives (1 Sgt.)
Benton Harbor	16,481	52%	1-9-73	57	9	0	1 Lieutenant Patrolman
Benton Township	19,034	30 to 45%	1-8-73	23	11	0	1 Patrolman
Bay City	49,449	1%	1-19-73	81	1	1	1 Adm. Aide 1 Patrolman
Clinton Township	52,000	2,000	1-19-72	42	2	0	1 Lieutenant Patrolman
Detroit	1,511,482	660,428	2-11-74	6,200	930	not compiled	Various
Dowagiac	6,469	12 to 15% appr.	1-9-73	1	3	0	Chief & Patrolman
Flint	195,000	28%	1-19-73	355	10	3	Patrolman
Grand Rapids	197,649	22,296	1-19-73	306	8	0	2 Sergeants 1 Detective Sgt. Patrolman
Jackson	46,000	11%	1-19-73	90	6	1	Patrolman
Kalamazoo	85,661	10 to 12%	1-19-73	148	10	2	
Lansing	138,000	12%	1-19-73	246	4	3	Patrolman
Midland	35,000	6-7 families	1-18-73	39	0		
Monroe	25,000	1,100	1-18-73	41	0	0	
Mt. Clemens	22,000	7 to 10%	1-19-73	31	2	0	
Muskegon	45,440	10 to 11%	1-19-73	98	6	2	Patrolman
Muskegon Hts.	17,480	40 to 52%	1-19-73	32	9	0	Captain & Patrolman
Niles	12,988	9%	1-9-73	26	1	0	Patrolman
Pontiac	85,000	31%	1-19-73	170	16	4 (1 Sgt.)	1 Detective 1 Sergeant Patrolman
Saginaw	96,000	20,000	1-18-73	175	14	1	Patrolman
State Police	8,875,083	991,066	1-22-73	1,884	13 4 recruits	6 1 recruit 1 Indian Sgt.	Trooper
St. Joseph	11,042 (approx.)	4 families	1-8-73	22	0	0	
Ypsilanti	29,000	5,746	1-19-73	52	7	0 - 1 Indian	1 Black Admin. Aide to Chief 1 Uniform Sgt. Patrolman

*Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Michigan 1973.

TABLE XIII--Median Earnings of Year Round Spanish Language Population and Total Work Force in Michigan, by Sex, Selected Occupations: 1970 Census.*



■ = Spanish Language Population

□ = Population, Michigan

*U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970. Michigan State Employment Security Commission, 1971.

According to statistics published by the Michigan Civil Rights Commission in 1973, the median income for a Spanish speaking family was $9,817; per capita income was $2,469.

Poverty

By 1970, 24 million Americans, 12.2 percent of the population, were poor. In Michigan, over 250,000 households*, representing 9.4 percent of the state's population, received incomes below the poverty level of $3,338 in 1969. (See Table XIV.)

Poverty tends to be concentrated among three groups: families with female heads of household, non-whites and unrelated individuals past age 65. While Michigan poverty groups tend to have characteristics similar to poor persons nationally, the rate of increase in the number of poor female heads of families has been greater in Michigan than for the nation as a whole.[8] Most of Michigan's poor live in the core of the large cities.

Among the state's ten metropolitan areas, only Ann Arbor has been spared the worst aspects of the poverty syndrome. The 1970 census shows that one in every four poor families in Michigan resided in one of the state's CMPA's. Detroit alone contained nearly 20 percent of the total. (See Table XV.)

In 1970 74 percent of the families in the Detroit CMPA were Black. Figures for Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Flint and Grand Rapids were 71 percent, 66 percent and 40 percent respectively.[9] Officials in the Michigan Employment Security Commission and the State Department of Social Services stated during interviews that much of the poverty in CMPA's, with the exception of white families 65 years of age or older, is among Blacks, Spanish Language Population and Indians.

A significant proportion of suburban poverty as well as that in the central cities outside of the CMPA's is probably transitory in nature, such as breadwinners temporarily out of work or with abnormally low incomes for other reasons. This is largely a white phenomenon.[10]

---

*Appendix B of Detailed Characteristics: Michigan, Bureau of the Census, provides a definition for both "household" and "family". "A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit";..."A family consists of a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage or adoption."

These characteristics place many minority families in stress situations.[11] Factors which have surfaced in recent months may intensify the difficulties. There are more stringent regulations for public assistance which occasionally deprive those whose need is greatest. Accelerating food and fuel costs promise to have a far more disastrous effect upon those at the "bottom" economically than on all other persons.

TABLE XIV--Families with Incomes Below the 1970 Poverty Level, Michigan*

	Total[1]	Indian[2]	Black[1]	Spanish Language[1]	White
	2,190,256	3,355	219,942	25,136	1,961,869
Number of families with income below the 1970 POVERTY level	160,034	594	42,202	2,404	117,306
% of all families	7.4%	17.7%	19.2%	9.6%	5.7%
Mean Family Income	$1,862	$1,493	$1,984	$2,289	$1,815
% on Public Assistance	23.4%	43.9%	43.7%	33.5%	12.7%
Mean Family Size	3.70	4.6	4.31	4.87	N. A.
% with Female Head	38.9%	43.9%	61.8%	34.9%	26.0%

*U. S. Census 1970

1 1970 Socio Economic Data, Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1973
2 U. S. Census, 1970

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE XV-Poverty in Michigan: 1970 Census*

Geographic Area	Concentrated Metropolitan Poverty Areas	(1) Remainder of Central Cities	(2) Suburban Areas	(3) Rural Nonfarm	(3) Rural Farm
Number of Families Below Poverty Threshhold					
Upper Peninsula		4,170		4,676	493
Northern lower peninsula		2,560		9,813	1,769
Bean Belt		2,628		5,322	1,611
Southern lower peninsula		7,264		10,446	2,321
Non-SMSA				441	136
SMSA's		794	356	781	273
Bay City	185	1,021	544		
Saginaw	1,462			821	78
Muskegon-Muskegon Hts.	894	782	502	1,646	327
Flint	3,012	1,810	1,535	1,419	316
Grand Rapids	2,278	1,962	1,837	1,139	486
Lansing	840	1,644	1,357	1,909	306
Detroit	31,582	23,140	11,143	435	180
Ann Arbor	0	988	1,052	528	121
Kalamazoo	539	949	631	718	129
Jackson	632	464	373		
Michigan total	41,424	50,176	19,330	40,094	8,541
Incidence of Poverty - Per Cent					
Upper Peninsula		11.0		13.9	12.3
Northern lower peninsula		9.5		13.4	12.3
Bean Belt		6.9		9.5	10.3
Southern lower peninsula		8.4		8.0	7.6
Non-SMSA				6.4	6.0
SMSAs:		7.1	4.8	5.2	5.8
Bay City	16.1	5.4	4.8		
Saginaw	23.3			7.8	5.5
Muskegon-Muskegon Hts.	22.0	6.9	4.2	5.3	7.3
Flint	17.5	5.5	4.2	5.2	5.8
Grand Rapids	20.2	5.4	4.8	5.3	7.0
Lansing	17.3	5.8	4.8	4.7	6.5
Detroit	21.5	4.3	3.5	4.5	6.9
Ann Arbor		4.7	5.7	5.0	6.8
Kalamazoo	17.2	6.2	3.8	5.6	5.3
Jackson	15.5	5.9	4.7		
Michigan total	20.8	5.6	3.9	8.5	8.5

*Michigan State Economic Record, Vol. 14, No. 4, July-August, 1972.

(1) The classification "remainder of central city" applies to the non-CMPS sections of cities of 50,000 or more.

(2) The suburbs are comprised of the urban population residing outside central cities, in the SMSAs.

(3) Rural farm residents are those "living on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more in the preceding calendar year or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more in the preceding year." Others living in rural areas are classified as nonfarm residents.

In effect, most of the public assistance designated for minorities is in the category, Aid to Dependent Children (ADC). This is true for Blacks and Spanish Language Population, according to Table XVI. The distribution for Indians seems to be somewhat evenly distributed between Medicare-Medicaid and the other categorical aid programs. The majority of aid is given to Black recipients--44.2% of the state total as compared to 1.9% for Spanish Language and .4% for Indians.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE XVI-Indian, Black and Spanish Language Public Assistance Recipients: Selected Counties, Michigan 1973*

County	Total Recipients All Programs Indian	Old Age Assistance, Aid to Blind, Aid to Disabled, Aid to Dependent Children Indian	Aid to Medically Needy (Medicare, Medicaid) Indian
Counties which have 2% or more Indian welfare recipients			
Entire State	0.4	0.4	0.6
Alger	2.8	2.9	1.9
Antrim	3.2	3.5	2.0
Arenac	2.3	1.8	4.7
Baraga	14.4	15.7	10.8
Benzie	3.9	4.2	3.3
Charlevoix	4.0	4.3	3.5
Chippewa	14.1	13.3	17.0
Delta	2.3	2.7	0.9
Gogebic	5.6	6.6	3.5
Iosco	2.1	2.2	1.9
Iron	2.3	3.2	0.3
Isabella	5.2	5.9	2.7
Lenawee	10.7	9.8	12.6
Mackinac	10.7	10.5	11.4
Shiawassee	4.0	3.8	4.7
Counties which have 20% or more Black welfare recipients			
County	Black	Black	Black
Entire State	44.2	47.6	19.6
Berrien	53.7	57.5	25.8
Cass	31.1	33.4	17.1
Genesee	45.8	48.3	17.7
Ingham	22.6	24.0	8.0
Jackson	21.0	23.3	7.3
Kalamazoo	29.6	33.2	10.2
Kent	32.8	25.6	11.3
Lake	52.5	54.8	44.8
Muskegon	39.4	42.1	18.0
Oakland	22.9	25.1	8.[illegible]
Saginaw	47.8	50.3	17.4
Van Buren	23.2	25.3	10.6
Wayne	71.2	74.5	41.0
Counties which have 6% or more Spanish Language welfare recipients			
County	Spanish Language	Spanish Language	Spanish Language
Entire State	1.9	2.0	1.3
Bay	6.6	7.2	2.9
Gratiot	7.5	9.2	2.8
Lenawee	14.0	14.4	11.4
Oceana	9.8	10.4	5.5
Ottawa	8.0	9.4	3.8
Saginaw	10.0	10.4	4.6
Sanilac	7.5	7.5	7.1

*Michigan Department of Social Service: Form A-28, 1973.

Minority Owned Business

In 1970, there were 8,112 minority-owned businesses in Michigan. The majority were concentrated in the retail and service sectors. Almost half of the firms in retail trades were operated by the owners and averaged $11,000 a year in sales. Over three-fourths of the firms in the service sector had no employees and annual average receipts of $6,000.

Minority firms are not a major factor in any industry. Although they constitute 17 percent of the American population, Blacks, Spanish Language Population and Indians own only 4 percent of the business firms in the country.[12]

In Michigan, food stores, gasoline stations, eating and drinking places and personal service establishments (such as beauty shops, barber shops, and laundry and dry cleaning firms) account for over one third of all minority businesses, or as New Detroit calls them, "Mom and Pop" businesses.

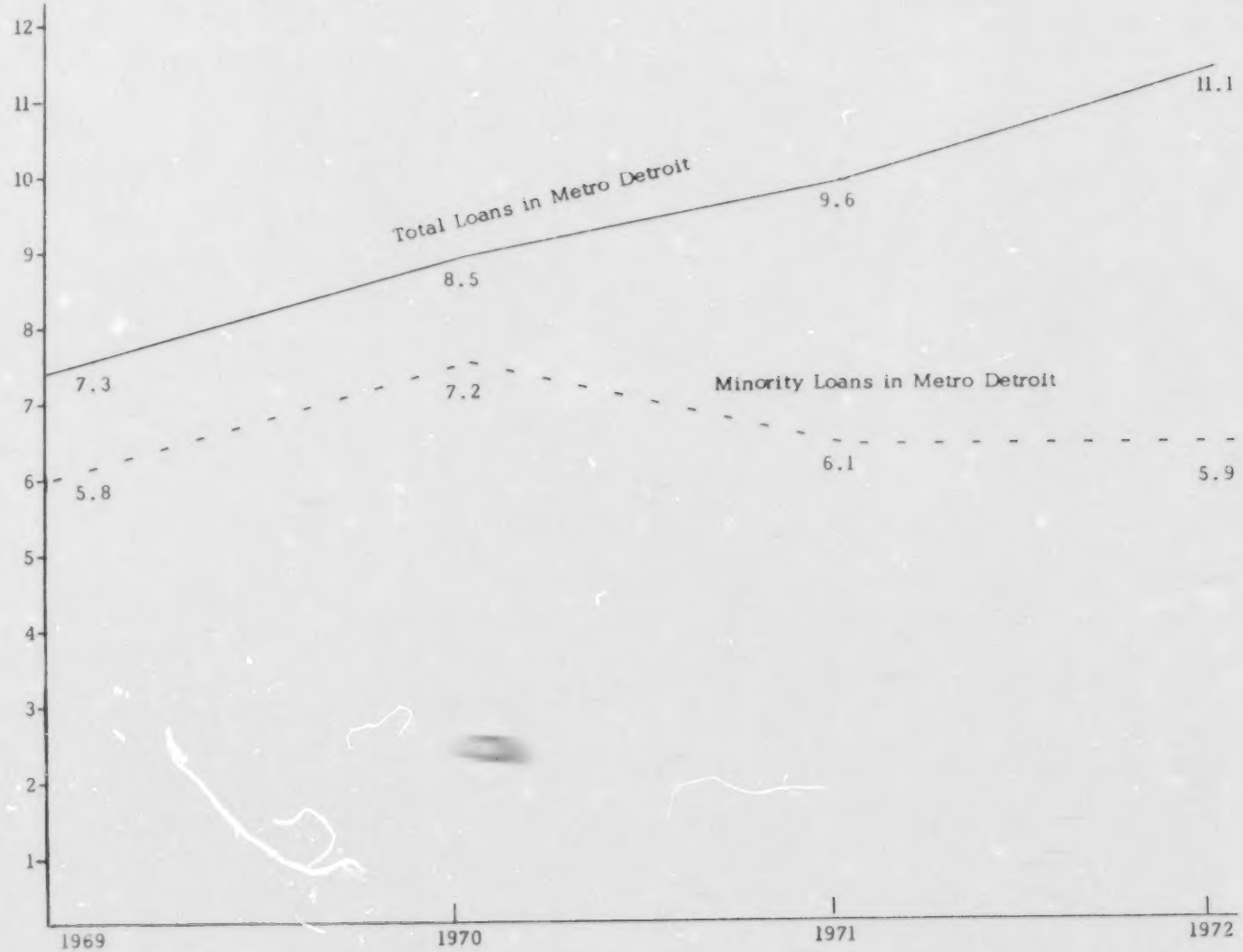
Small businesses, traditionally, have depended on commercial banking institutions and the Small Business Administration as primary sources of financing. In the past, bank lending policies and guidelines usually placed a high priority on safety of the principal of the loan. As a result, loan requests from firms with poor earnings or new firms with no track record were usually rejected. Thus, unless there was strong government backing, (usually the SBA), minority businesses had much difficulty in fulfilling requirements and securing loans from commercial sources. However, it should be noted that some banks, especially in the Detroit area, are in the vanguard in providing minority persons with loans they need to start up a business.

Table XVII indicates that SBA loans and guarantees in Wayne County show a steady increase in loans to Metropolitan Detroit, but after peaking in 1970, minority loans declined in 1971 and again in 1972. In Table XVIII SBA loans and guarantees for the State of Michigan show gradual increase in minority loans from $6.9 million in 1969 to $9.1 million in 1972. However, for the general population, the increase was from $17.8 million in 1969 to $48.9 million in 1972.

TABLE XVII

SBA LOANS AND GUARANTEES
IN WAYNE COUNTY (METRO-DETROIT)

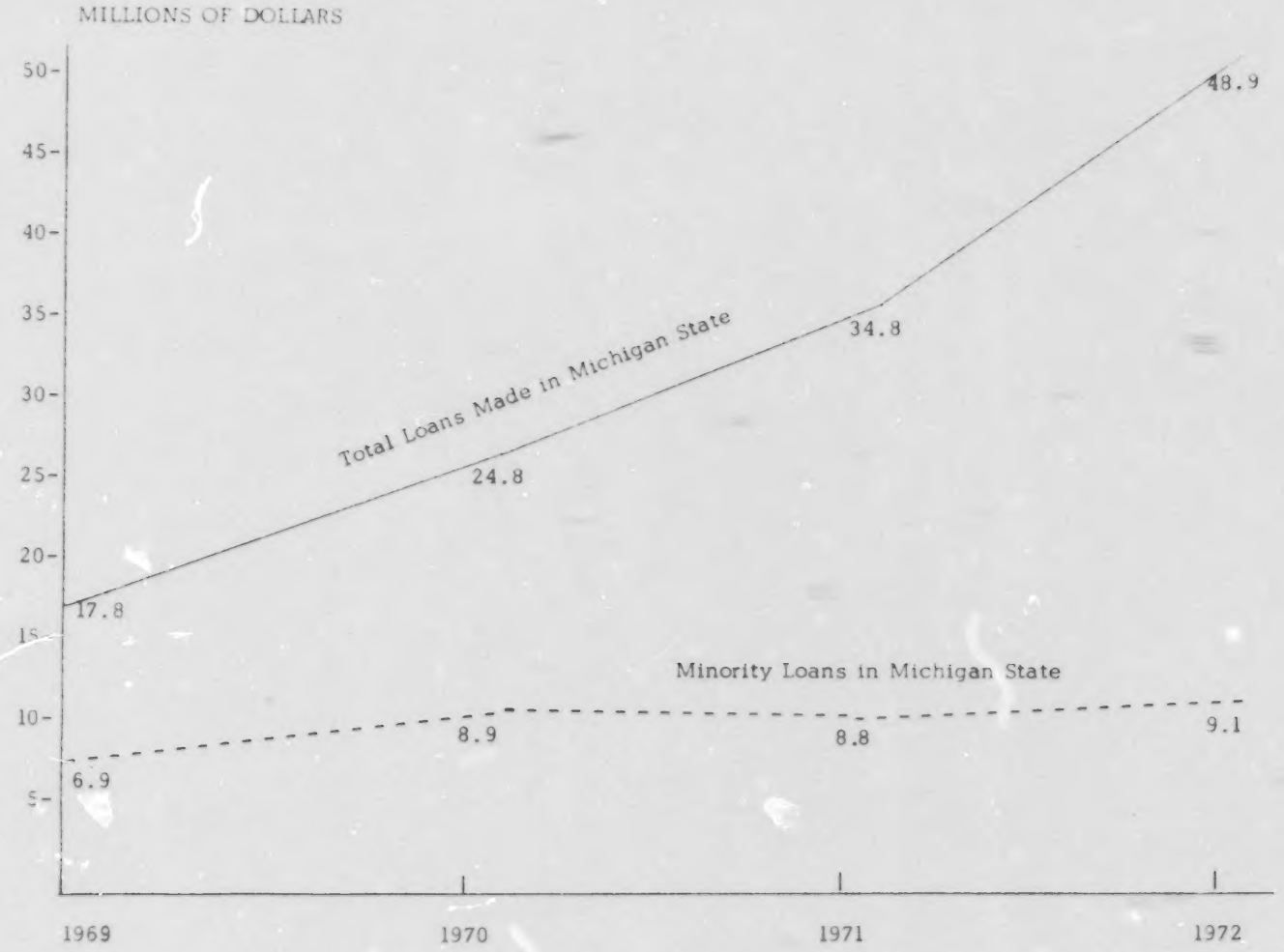
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



Source: Inner City Business Improvement Forum, 1973.

TABLE XVIII

SBA LOANS AND GUARANTEES
STATE OF MICHIGAN



Source: Inner City Business Improvement Forum 1973

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Black-owned banks comprise 0.16 percent of the total number of commercial banks. Their total assets amounted to 0.05 percent of all commercial bank assets. Even more important, lesser emphasis was placed on loans for commercial and industrial purposes than on loans for real estate and individual purposes. The reason is the financial basis of most minority-owned banks is not broad enough to support any large scale risk, such as loans to ghetto enterprises. Black banks cannot take up the slack in business lending to inner city enterprises. There appears little likelihood they will have a major role in the development of urban areas in the near future, although their potential will grow. In 1971, total deposits of minority banks in Michigan were less than $600 million.[13]

In 1970, $176 million in SBA minority loans were placed, representing 6,744 loans (39 percent of the total number of SBA loans, but only 20 percent of the dollar value), the largest portion of which was from the Economic Opportunity Loan program.[14]

To assist small businesses, the SBA helped develop the Small Business Investment Corporation, (SBIC), in 1958. However, because of red tape, inability to raise additional capital, marginal operations and little evidence of loans to minority owned firms, the Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Corporation (MESBIC) was formed to serve as a conduit whereby the skills and finances of large and medium-sized national corporations could be utilized to assist disadvantaged entrepreneurs.

The MESBIC concept has been enlarged and several community groups have initiated their own MESBIC's.

Life insurance companies as a source of long term capital for small businesses have restricted their loans to those companies which offer property to be mortgaged as collateral and have continuous profit records of at least five years. Usually, life insurance company placement involves the sale of securities directly to one or to a group of financial institutions rather than being offered to the public for sale. Investment policies of life insurance companies are largely determined by statute, but maintenance of equity and preservation of principal are of paramount importance. Thus, only certain small businesses are eligible for life insurance company loans and most of these loans are for housing.[15]

To a large degree, minority-owned businesses have only recently obtained capital through existing channels. Conventional financing institutions have been conservative in lending to minority entrepeneurs. If the gap in financing is to be closed, enlightened financing policies and programs will have to be put into practice.

References for Chapter IV

1. "It's Good Business - Good For Business, A Guide for Utilizing an Untapped Manpower Resource," Management Assistance Program, Michigan State Chamber of Commerce, Lansing, 1972.

2. David I. Verway, "Poverty's Changing Pace," Michigan State Economic Record, East Lansing, April, 1970.

3. "It's Good Business - Good For Business, A Guide for Utilizing an Untapped Manpower Resource," op. cit.

4. Current Population Reports, Census Bureau, No. 46, 1972, p. 23.

5. Daniel H. Kruger, "Michigan's Unemployment Pattern," Michigan State University, March-April 1972.

6. Socio-Economic Data-1970, Michigan Civil Rights Commission.

7. Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Interview, November 30, 1973, Lansing, Michigan.

8. David I. Verway, op. cit.

9. Michigan Employment Security Commission, Lansing, Interview, 1973.

10. David I. Verway, op. cit.

11. Joyce Humphrey, "Extending Educational Opportunity to Minority Families, "Co-operative Extension Service, Michigan State University, 1973.

12. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Minority Owned Business, 1970.

13. David I. Verway, "Minority Businesses" Michigan State Economic Record, October 1972.

14. Richard H. Klein, "A Prospective on the MESBIC Programs, "Business Topics, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Autumn, 1973.

15. Ibid.

V - THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--HEALTH

Introduction

Health is considered to be one of the prime indicators of the survival cycle, while mental health--like public order--is thought to reflect the conditions of the survival cycle. Drug abuse, suicides, homicides, accidents, hypertension are all considered to be indices of mental health. Since mental health can have a direct bearing on one's overall health, this paper has not separated the two topics into separate chapters, but has discussed them jointly.

A complex of factors influence the health of a person, including nutrition, physical environment and preventive medical care. The studies described in this section suggest that these factors are likely to be at a comparatively substandard level for Indians, Blacks, and the Spanish Language Population in Michigan.

New Detroit, in 1973, cited other factors that affect health including those which influence accessibility to medical treatment, such as ability to pay for treatment and the ability to arrange transportation to a source of medical care.

Life Expectancy

Whites live longer than non-whites. According to figures published by the Michigan Department of Public Health, the life expectancy for non-white males is decreasing; however, there is a slight increase for non-white females.[1]

Table XIX-- Life Expectancy - Detroit Residents

	ALL RACES		WHITE		NON-WHITE	
Years	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1969	63.4	71.4	65.7	73.5	60.9	68.9
1970	63.3	72.0	69.8	74.2	60.8	69.6

*Michigan Health Survey: Detroit Echo Program, Detroit City Health Department, 1971

Although comparable data is not available on Michigan Indians and Spanish Language Population, The New York Times gave these figures on life expectancy:*

American Indian	47 years[2]
Mexican American	58 years[3]

Included as an Appendix to this Chapter is an unpublished paper by Dr. Kurt Gorwitz titled "Michigan's Health: An Analysis of Status, Issues and Needs in the 1970's." This paper is an integral part of the Chapter on Health. The paper provides an excellent analysis of the present status and trends of health in Michigan.

Age of Population

Table V-1 is a frequency distribution table which portrays graphically the comparative age distributions among the four ethnic groups presented. The second table (Table V-2) provides a detailed summary of the actual number within each five year age range. It should be noted that white males have the highest median age, the Spanish Language are the youngest population with the youngest median age and the smallest population over sixty-five. The Indians display growth in the young years but a hard-to-explain loss in the middle years, perhaps due to the misidentification of many Indians of middle age who may be classified as white.

Infant Mortality

There was a decrease in infant deaths among whites between 1960 and 1970; for Blacks, however, there was an increase. The figures below illustrate this.

Infant Deaths:	1961	1971
Indians	14	13
Black	711	843
White	3,873	2,294

Comparable figures are not available for Spanish Language Population because they were classified as white in 1971 for statistical purposes by the Michigan Department of Public Health. In a study done by the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs in 1971, 19% of Michigan Indians who participated in the study indicated they had children who died at birth or within the first year after birth.[4]

*Information from the Michigan Department of Public Health was provided by Kurt Gorwitz, Sci. D., former Chief, Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Public Health.

TABLE XX-- Distribution of the Michigan Population by Race and Sex, 1970

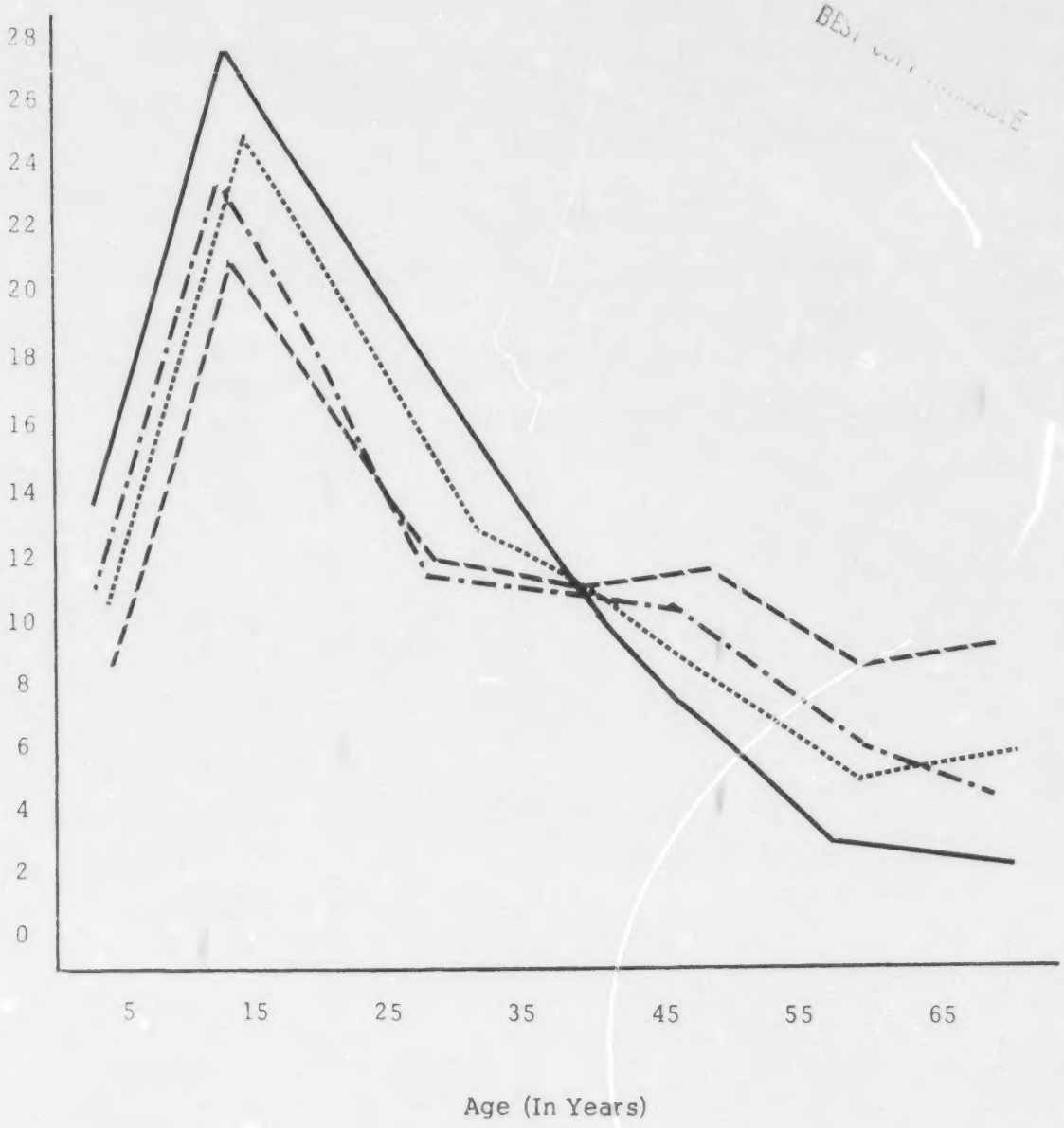


TABLE XXI–Distribution of Michigan Population by Race and Age, 1970

Age in Years	NUMBER						PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Other	Spanish Lang.*	Total	White	Black	Indian	Other	Span. Lang.*
Total	8,875,083	7,833,474	991,066	16,012	34,531	97,551	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	804,463	687,775	110,886	1,773	4,029	13,412	9.1	8.8	11.2	11.1	11.7	13.7
5 to 14	1,903,083	1,659,197	233,710	3,881	6,295	25,865	21.3	21.1	23.5	24.1	18.3	26.5
15 to 24	1,575,366	1,375,754	190,145	2,781	6,686	18,705	17.7	17.6	19.2	17.4	19.4	19.2
25 to 34	1,082,363	953,805	119,462	2,129	6,967	14,408	12.2	12.2	12.1	13.3	20.1	14.8
35 to 44	1,002,322	884,489	111,690	1,853	4,290	11,258	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.6	12.4	11.6
45 to 54	1,007,008	901,398	101,435	1,562	2,613	7,133	11.3	11.5	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.3
55 to 64	747,523	676,948	67,902	1,049	1,624	3,616	8.4	8.6	6.9	6.6	4.7	3.7
65 and Over	752,955	694,108	55,836	984	2,027	3,154	8.5	8.9	5.6	6.1	5.8	3.2
Median Age	26.3	26.9	22.7	23.5	25.2	19.8						

*Included with White

Immunizations

Studies show that geographic areas within cities containing concentrated numbers of non-whites are usually under-immunized. Cities in Michigan exhibiting these characteristics include Muskegon, Lansing, Detroit, Flint and Grand Rapids.[5]

The largest concentration of Blacks, Spanish Language Population and Indians are in Detroit. The Michigan Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics for Michigan indicates the Detroit SMSA shows adequate levels of immunization for diptheria (72% immunized vs. 65% desired level) and pertussis (67% vs. 65%), slightly less than adequate for polio (63% vs. 65%), and significantly below desired levels for tetanus (73% vs. 100%) and measles (29% vs. 90%). The lowest levels of immunization fall within the concentrated metropolitan poverty areas with rates as low as 52% for diptheria, 48% for pertussis, 51% for tetanus, 31% for polio and 11% for measles.[6] These same results were obtained by Dr. Felipe Ruiz in a study of the Spanish Language Population community of Southwestern Detroit in 1972.

Venereal Diseases

Although data are usually underestimates of the problem, venereal diseases have climbed tremendously in the United States. Studies of health records in Detroit (1971) and Flint (1973) reveal that reported cases are usually concentrated in central city areas. However, such data obtained from face-to-face interviews are questionable for use as true indicators.[7]

Dr. Ruiz'[8] study of the Southwestern Detroit Spanish Language community and an investigation of thirty-four Spanish Language families residing in the Cristo Rey Community of Lansing done by Carol Lindstrom[9] suggest that contacting venereal disease is possible because of the non-use of family planning devices by respondents who participated in the studies.

Data available from the Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health, indicates an increase of syphillis and gonorrhea cases between 1961 and 1971. The figures below suggest that although there has been a tremendous increase in the incidence of venereal disease by both whites and blacks, the death rate has been lowered. The figures also show a need for a health delivery system aimed at reducing the incidence of these social diseases.

Syphillis and Gonorrhea Cases and Deaths, Whites and Blacks, 1961 and 1971, Michigan.*

	Whites		Blacks	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1971	11,396	14	15,491	3
1961	4,645	54	8,079	23

*Michigan Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, 1973.

Hospital Services

In 1965 the average patient's cost for a day in the hospital was $45.00. Now the cost is just over $105.30--an increase of over 130%. Ten years ago the average hospital stay cost $300.00. Today it amounts to about $800.00.

A recent study of the ten largest cities in the nation pointed out that the Detroit area has fewer doctors per capita than any major metropolitan area in the country with one doctor for every 591 residents. In some areas there is only one doctor for every 12,000 people.[10]

A significant number of physicians are not "front line" family physicians, but are specialists with hospital-based practices. While the highest concentration of health care professionals is found within the inner cities, indications are that the population nearest to them does not seem to find the resources available or accessible or most appropriately suited to their needs. Areas within the inner cities show particularly low contact with physicians for families receiving annual medical check-ups, suggesting that residents are not receiving preventive medical services but are restricted to the use of acute care. These same areas also show the lowest use of dental services.[11]

Ten-State Nutrition Survey

The Ten-State Nutrition Study about Blacks and Spanish Language Population (which includes Michigan) is a report of the first comprehensive survey done by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from 1968-1971 to assess the nutritional status of a large segment of the population of high income states. The study was designed to reflect the relationship between the intake and utilization of food and the total health status.

The entire range of human well-being among Michigan Indians needs study as so little data is available although the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service has a responsibility for reservation health services. Infant mortality rates, morbidity rates and even leading causes of death are unknown, but accidents, obesity and diabetes may be more prevalent among Michigan Indians than the state population generally. One study of nutrition among Indians in Michigan which supports this possibility was done at the Hannahville Community which revealed that school lunches seem to provide the difference between improved dietary intake of school age children when compared with the high fat, high carbohydrate diets of both their parents and their pre-school age siblings.[12]

Almost three-fourths of the Black and Spanish Language infants in the age group of six to eleven months had iron intakes below the standard in the Ten-State Survey. The same was true for adolescent Black youth. Although mean thiamine intakes approached or exceeded dietary standards for all adolescent groups, Blacks had the lowest intake of thiamine. However, Black females had inadequate intakes of iron and protein. Blacks had the lowest value for most nutrients except vitamin A for which the Spanish had the lowest. In terms of caloric intake in all groups, the intake of calories from dairy products was lower for Blacks and Spanish Language population than any other group.

Poor Black families tend to have the highest percentage of persons with one or more bio-chemical deficiencies based upon nutritional intake. As the income level increased there was an increase in the percentage of persons with no dietary deficiencies. There appears to be a cause-effect relationship between income level and nutrition. In both high and low income states there was a greater frequency of children with multiple deficiencies or low values of food intake when the wife of the family or the female head of household had few or no years of school. Thus low income, lesser parental education and Black families tended to have a higher prevalence of multiple deficiencies.[13]

Mental Health Indicators

Stress

People with marginal incomes, marginal housing and marginal diets live under severely stressful circumstances. It can be said high stress contributes to the increased frequency of emotional disturbance of a person. It is possible their problems can become severe before they undergo treatment. Public institutions tend to draw the poor who cannot pay for private confinement. Minority groups sometimes have disproportionate populations confined to mental institutions. Table XXII lists the catchment area for public institutions for the mentally ill.

Table XXII--Catchment Areas for Public Institutions for the Mentally Ill*

Institution	Total	%Indian	%Black	%Spanish Language	%White	%Unknown
Kalamazoo						
Area Population	1,666,068	.20	5.33	.00	94.1	.21
Resident Population	1,407	.21	7.37	.35	91.2	.42
Newberry						
Area Population	304,347	.75	.71	.00	98.3	.12
Resident Population	260	.76	.00	.00	85.0	14.23
Pontiac						
Area Population	2,389,630	.09	4.19	.00	95.4	.13
Resident Population	901	.11	7.54	.00	92.0	.33
Traverse City						
Area Population	1,108,897	.31	4.37	.00	95.0	.20
Resident Population	956	.83	5.12	.62	92.2	1.15
Ypsilanti						
Area Population	3,281,387	.15	22.85	.00	76.5	.26
Resident Population	1,559	.00	22.45	.12	77.4	.00
Northville						
Area Population	2,666,751	.16	27.03	.00	72.3	.23
Resident Population	756	.00	36.31	.39	62.8	.26
Ionia						
Area Population	124,754	.09	.96	.00	98.6	.22
Resident Population	253	.00	30.03	.66	43.1	25.29
Lafayette Drug Abuse Clinic						
Area Population	8,875,083	.18	11.16	.00	88.26	.20
Resident Population	134	.00	20.00	.00	77.61	1.49
Drug Abuse Center						
Area Population	8,875,083	.18	11.16	.00	88.26	.20
Resident Population	20	.00	20.00	.00	5.00	75.00
TOTAL						
Area Population		.18	11.16	.00	88.26	.20
Resident Population		.21	15.45	.32	80.55	3.33

* The Michigan Department of Mental Health, 1973.

Hypertension

Dr. Charles Ireland, medical director for Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, in an address in New Orleans, listed hypertension as one of the problems which have a tremendous impact on poor Black people.

> "Among Black folks, the chief cause of heart disease, strokes, and kidney failure, is high blood pressure." [14]

The Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Public Health, 1973, shows the following figures for hypertension deaths for three counties in 1973.

County	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Black	White	Black
Wayne	301	80	77	90	53
Oakland	43	16	2	28	3
Ingham	27	7	5	15	0

These figures seem to substantiate a study done by the University of Michigan which indicates that "Blood pressure does appear to vary with combinations of sex, race and residence, which reflect social class position." The study noted that persons who live in high crime areas, significant unemployment, and low education and income, tended to be more likely to have high blood pressure than whites under the same conditions.[15]

Alcoholism

Related to stressful life style are substance abuse, suicide and homicide. Alcoholism tends to be the most abused drug in our society. Alcoholism is a problem among Indians and whites. The tragedy of alcoholism for the red man since the coming of the white man continues to be acute and difficult to stamp out because of the pervasive use of alcohol both on and off the reservation. Unfortunately for all minority alcoholics, rehabilitation and treatment programs tend to be designed, populated and dominated by middle class whites and, as a consequence, do not serve minorities well.

Most alcoholics who seek treatment do so as out-patients. The primary recipients of these programs are white, and the programs are generally oriented to serve whites.

Drug Addiction

Although no figures are available on the number of drug addicts in Michigan, state police statistics indicate 21,532 narcotic law violations in 1972.

Table XXIII-- Thirty Day Census, Client Characteristics of Alcohol Programs, Michigan, 1972*

	Total Alcohol Outpatient		Total Alcohol Hospitals		Alcohol Highway Safety		Alcohol Residential		Total Alcohol Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Whites	1043	73.2	351	73.3	220	71.2	194	79.5	478	82.7	2286	75.3
Blacks	217	15.2	83	17.3	29	9.4	50	20.5	80	13.8	459	15.1
American Indians	8	.6	8	1.7					3	.5	19	.6
Spanish Language	20	1.4	2	.4	6	1.9			15	2.6	43	1.4

* Michigan Comprehensive Substance Abuse Plan, Lansing: Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, 1973, p.

Table XXV, page 91 indicates white arrests exceed Black arrests by nearly 3 to 1; however, in opium-cocaine type arrests, Blacks are the predominant violators. Fewer than 1 percent of the Spanish Language and Indian population were arrested for narcotic violations.

The primary service delivery systems for treating drug addicts are the methadone program and the residential drug treatment centers.

Other agencies such as crisis centers, community health centers, child guidance clinics and family service organizations provide service to drug dependent persons; however, the clientele are primarily white adolescents and young adults from middle and upper class suburban communities.

Thus, Blacks, white and other drug dependent individuals receive services from agencies primarily providing first level social services as well as treatment. Drug addiction solutions appear to transcend purely medical solutions. There is increasing emphasis being placed on improving the patient's vocational and social adjustment as well as attempting to discourage criminal activities.

Suicide

Suicide rates have risen since 1960. Although no data is available for the Spanish Language population, the number of deaths for Blacks and whites increased--for Blacks from 29 in 1960 to 100 in 1970. Most of the Black suicides in 1972 occurred in Wayne County--35 by firearms or explosives, 8 by hanging, strangling or suffocating and 13 by other means.

For whites, 733 committed suicide in 1960. The number increased to 1,016 in 1970.

The U. S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare made the following comment on Indians in America:

> "The teenage male American Indian has had the highest suicide rate of any human species on the face of the earth. It's been approaching around a hundred per 100,000 per year."[16]

Homicide

The paper by Dr. Gorwitz (see Appendix D) refers to the high Black male homicide rate. The following statistics illustrate his point, and say something about the quality of life in Detroit.

	1961	1971[17]
Black male deaths	2,186	3,928
Male death rate	938.9*	1,242.4*
Homicide death, Male Black	109	573
Homicide death rate	22.6*	86.8*

*Rate per 100,000

References for Chapter V

1. Michigan Health Survey: Detroit ECHO Program, Detroit City Health Department, 1971.

2. New York Times, November 12, 1972, pg. 27.

3. New York Times, May 6, 1969.

4. A Study of the Socioeconomic Status of Michigan Indians, The Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs, Lansing, Michigan, November, 1971, p. 67.

5. Michigan Health Survey: Detroit ECHO Program, Detroit City Health Department, 1971. Also, Michigan Health Survey: ECHO Program, Adrian, Flint, Grand Rapids, Lansing and Muskegon.

6. Urban Action Needs Analysis - Health, New Detroit, Detroit, 1973.

7. Ibid.

8. Felipe Ruiz, A Study of the Spanish Language Population of Southwestern Detroit, Unpublished Study, 1972.

9. Carol Lindstrom, The Spanish Language Population in Cristo Rey, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Michigan State University, East Lansing, 1974.

10. Urban Action Needs Analysis - Health, op. cit.

11. Ibid.

12. Frances A. Larkin and Anita N. Sandretto, "Dietary Patterns and the Use of Commodity Foods", Journal of Home Economics, June, 1970, pp 387-8.

13. "Highlights", Ten State Nutrition Survey, 1968-70, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Health Services and Mental Health Administration Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia.

14. Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La., January 12, 1974.

15. Urban Action Needs Analysis - Health, op. cit.

16. "Fact Sheet on Institutional Racism," Foundation for Change, New York, March , 1973.

17. George VanAmburg, Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Public Health, Lansing, 1973.

VI - THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--HOUSING

The movement of Michigan residents from city to suburb is best illustrated in housing. Suburban population increased by 38% while cities lost 4% during the past decade. Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Lansing, Muskegon and Saginaw lost population. The average value of dwelling units in the suburbs is rising more rapidly than in the core city. Ability to raise taxes to support services is increasing in the suburbs at a time when cities are finding their services more costly to maintain and their property values declining.[1]

The housing contrast in the north of Michigan is illustrated in Map VI-1. Many new developments with recreational amenities are opening there; yet in the same county reside families with dirt floors. Thirty-nine percent of Michigan families with inadequate annual income ranges from $3,000 - $7,000 are in rural areas. Map VI illustrates the housing need in northern Michigan. Only 2% of those in poor housing can afford to purchase housing without government assistance.

Lake County, which has a high concentration of Blacks (27%), also has a serious housing problem, as does Baraga County, a major county of Indian population. (See Maps II and III and the Summary Table.)

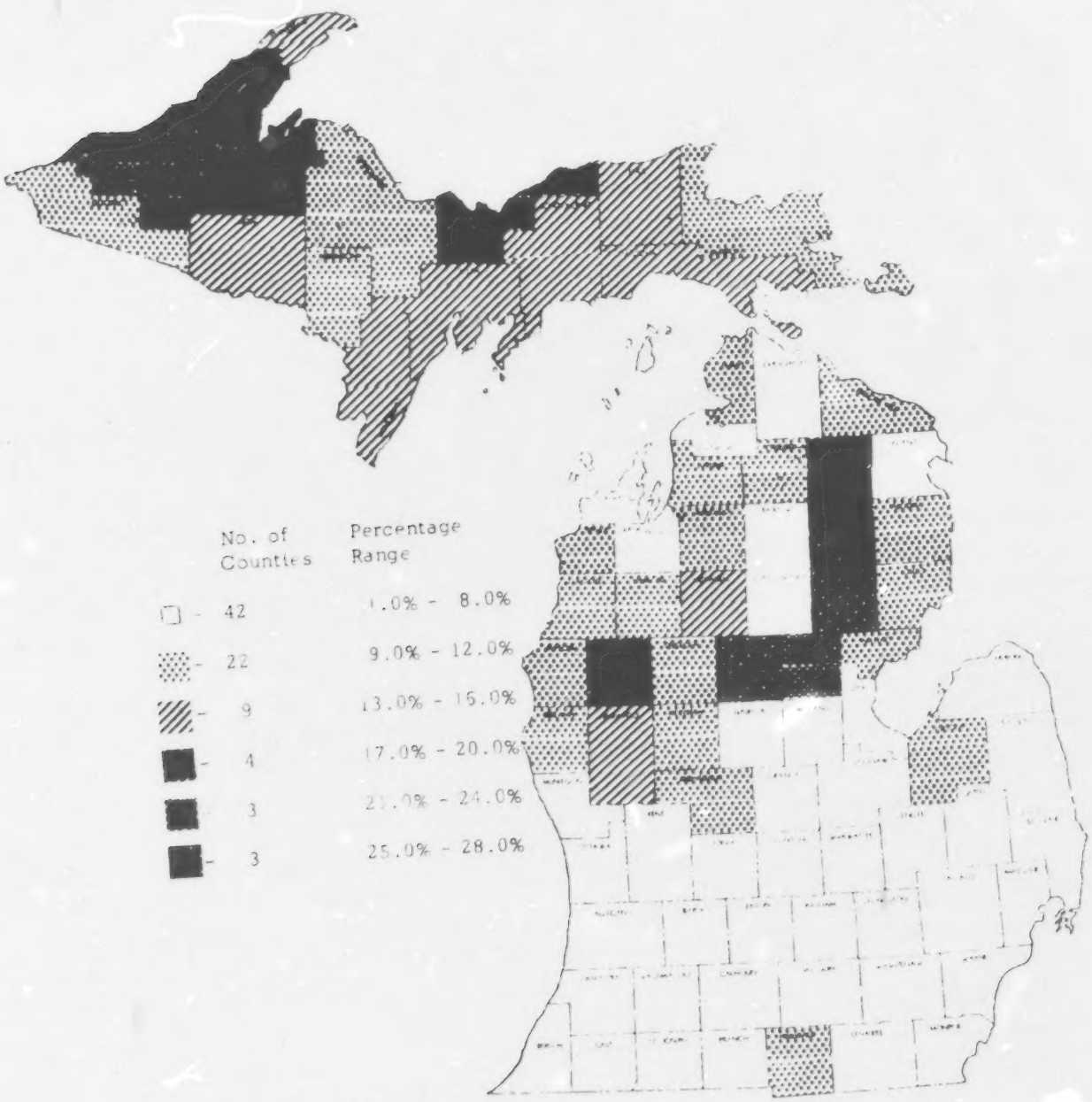
Despite open occupancy laws, Blacks do not enjoy the housing options of whites. Most Blacks live in large metropolitan areas whose core cities have old and dilapidated housing. Factors affecting Blacks' purchasing power are unemployment, poor education and lower health conditions. Analysis of Michigan Health Survey (ECHO) data in Detroit, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Flint, Adrian and Lansing supports this conclusion.

The difference between minority housing and the total population is reflected in Table XXIV, a picture of housing characteristics in the ten metropolitan areas of Michigan.

Detroit housing is deteriorating at the rate of one new block per week while well-maintained housing decreased by 1,300 houses per year. Despite demolition of 25,000 dwelling units and construction of 10,000 new units, well-maintained housing decreased in 1972.[2]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAP VI --PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS BY COUNTY IN MICHIGAN (1970)



Michigan Department of Labor, Michigan Economic Opportunity Office, April, 19[illegible]

TABLE XXIV--Housing Data: Michigan Metropolitan Areas, 1970*

Chart Groups:
1. Owner-occupied, Structural Age 1939 or Pre-1939
2. Owner-occupied, Median Value
3. Renter-occupied, Structural Age 1939 or Pre-1939
4. Renter-occupied, Median Rental

SMSA	Total				Black				Spanish Language			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ann Arbor	22.9%	$23,100	31.4%	$160	28.4%	$18,400	29.1%	$140	9.6%	NA	20.3	$149
Bay City	45.1	14,900	63.0	107	78.3	9,300	66.4	127	55.9	NA	59.4	112
Detroit	29.9	19,600	53.7	116	60.9	14,100	72.1	95	39.2	NA	67.0	114
Flint	32.3	16,300	46.5	128	40.3	13,600	51.4	119	34.5	NA	51.3	112
Grand Rapids	38.9	16,100	61.4	105	77.0	10,500	81.3	92	47.6	NA	65.2	99
Jackson	49.5	14,300	63.3	114	73.5	9,800	76.1	114	54.5	NA	72.1	124
Kalamazoo	36.5	16,400	49.3	125	64.9	9,500	72.6	115	44.5	NA	64.1	105
Lansing	40.9	17,600	41.3	137	53.6	16,200	55.7	133	40.0	NA	51.7	128
Muskegon-Muskegon Hts	37.9	12,600	53.1	95	53.6	9,800	53.0	89	31.0	NA	59.8	82
Saginaw	40.4	16,300	56.9	117	45.3	11,900	66.5	109	54.4	NA	64.4	109
Midland		$16,720		120		$12,310				NA	$_____	113

*"Community Outline Form D", Michigan Civil Rights Commission, March 16, 1973.

Census 1970.

The 1970 Census describes the median number of rooms, the median number of persons per household and the median rented values for both Indian households and total households in Michigan in Table VI-2.

TABLE XXV --Housing Characteristics of Indian Households in Michigan 1970*

	Indian			The State		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Median Number of Rooms	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.7
Median Persons (all occupied units)	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
Median Persons (owner-occupied units)	3.5	3.6	3.4	5.6	5.6	5.7
Units with Complete Bathrooms	83.4%	92.6%	62.7%	95.9%	97.8%	90.5%
Median Value (owner occupied)	$11,800	$13,200	$7,800	$17,500	$18,100	$14,800
Median Rent	$83	$85	$71	$93	$95	$80

*Census 1970

References for Chapter VI

1. Trygve Vigmostad, "Changing Housing Patterns in Metropolitan Michigan" Michigan State Economic Record, East Lansing: Michigan State University, July-August 1972.

2. Kurt Gorwitz and Laurence Chadzynski, Presentation at American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, November 1973.

VII- THE SURVIVAL CYCLE--EDUCATION

Adult Educational Attainment of Michigan Minorities

Education continues to be viewed by minority leaders as the logical avenue to economic success, and they underscore the importance of quality education--an education that meets the needs of an individual for knowledge and skills in a highly educated society. Table XXVI reflects the educational attainment for adults in Michigan twenty-five years of age and older.

The gap in educational achievement is clearly apparent between total Michigan residents and minorities. Whereas the average Michigan resident of twenty-five or older has completed more than twelve years of school, the average for minorities drops to less than an eleventh grade education.

The range for adults with only an eighth grade or less education is from 9.7% for the Spanish Language Population to 18.2% of the Indian population. As for college completion of these adults, the percentage of minority college graduates is below the total population with a range of 2.0% for Blacks to 5.4% for whites.

The implications for the development of professionally trained minority personnel in medicine, law and education, to name a few, are serious. Without adequately prepared high school and college graduate minority students, there will continue to be a serious shortage of minority technicians and professionals. The situation may be improving, however, as the proportion of Blacks in Michigan 20 to 29 years old who were high school graduates rose from 54% in 1967 to 65% in 1972.[1]

K-12 Enrollment of Michigan Minority Students

School programs designed to educate white middle class students have traditionally not met the needs of minorities. Parents who have

Table XXVI --Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years of Age and Older*

	Total	%	Black	%	Spanish** Language	%	Indian	%	White	%
Population	4,594,461		458,197		47,563		7,577		4,115,203	
Median School Years Completed	12.1		10.7		10.4		10.0		12.1	
% Completing 8 Years or Less	621,431	13.5	51,675	11.2	4,632	9.7	1,381	18.2	567,477	13.7
% High School Graduates or More	1,546,679	33.6	116,094	25.3	11,500	24.1	1,505	19.9	1,426,290	34.6
% Completing 4 Years of College	234,841	5.1	9,248	2.0	1,671	3.5	354	4.7	223,840	5.4

*Socio-Economic Data: Community Outline Form B, Michigan Civil Rights Commission, March 15, 1973 and Census 1970.

**Spanish Language Included in White Population.

experienced failure in public schools may not support the concept of public education for their children. Table XXVII indicates the enrollment of all students in Michigan public schools over a two year period.

While the total population in public schools increased by 2.3% from 1970-71 to 1971-72, (Table XXVIII), there was a 16.9% increase of Indian students, 10.1% Spanish Language students and 3.3% increase of Black students. There was a corresponding decrease of 2% in the total enrollment percentage of white students.

A total of 126,410 students graduated from the 528 Michigan public high schools during 1972. Table XXIX indicates the racial distribution and post secondary school enrollment of these students.

The gap in professionally trained minority personnel is reflected in the work force of Michigan's public schools. (Table XXX.) With a state minority population of 13.2%, 11.7% Black plus 1.4% of Spanish Language Population, and .19% American Indian, the percentage of professional building staff including principals, consultants, supervisors, counselors and classroom teachers--all professional staff except district management staff--for 1971-72 was 9.2%.

While there has been an increase of .8% of minority staff between 1970-71 and 1971-72, there remains a gap between the percentage of minority student enrollments and the corresponding minority professional staff as seen in Table XXXI.

Interviews with representatives of Michigan minorities reflected some universal concerns about public education in Michigan as follows:

1. Minority children want special classes within the curriculum which are directed to the cultural heritage and contributions of their race. This would include music, dance and art forms unique to each culture as well as ethnology, history and contributions of race and people to the state, the country and the world.

2. White man's history tends to focus on white-oriented events as viewed by whites. The gestalt would integrate the history, individual and group contribution of each race to enrich the curriculum and instruction for all learners. Ethnic spokesmen

TABLE XXVII -- Number of Students by Racial-Ethnic Group by Public School Building, 1970-71 and 1971-72 *

	ELEMENTARY		JUNIOR HIGH		HIGH SCHOOL	
1970-71	N	%	N	%	N	%
American Indian	2,948	0.3	690	0.2	1,115	0.2
Black	164,230	14.0	45,352	13.5	70,857	11.6
Other	2,746	0.2	538	0.2	892	0.1
Spanish Language	17,363	1.5	3,969	1.2	5,738	0.9
White	984,176	84.0	284,280	84.9	534,296	87.2
TOTAL	1,171,463	100.0	334,829	100.00	612,898	100.0

	ELEMENTARY		JUNIOR HIGH		HIGH SCHOOL	
1971-72	N	%	N	%	N	%
American Indian	3,398	0.3	668	0.2	1,538	0.3
Black	171,277	14.8	54,88[illegible]	13.8	63,366	10.5
Other	2,908	0.3	696	0.2	999	0.2
Spanish Language	18,595	1.6	5,063	1.3	6,173	1.0
White	964,519	83.1	335,541	84.6	529,059	88.0
TOTAL	1,160,700	100.1	396,852	100.1	601,135	100.0

Percentage totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

*School Racial Ethnic Census, 1970-71, 1971-72,
Michigan Department of Education, March 1973, p. 8.

TABLE XXVIII-Distribution of Michigan Public School Students by Racial-Ethnic Group,* 1970-71 and 1971-72.**

	1970-71		1971-72		N	%
	N	%	N	%	Change from 1970-71	Change from 1970-71
American Indian	4,885	0.2	5,713	0.3	+ 828	+16.9
Black	290,069	13.4	299,685	13.6	+ 9,616	+ 3.3
Other	4,202	0.2	4,666	0.2	+ 464	+11.0
Spanish Language	27,801	1.3	30,609	1.4	+ 2,808	+10.1
White	1,830,492	84.8	1,866,205	84.6	+35,713	- 2.0
TOTAL	2,157,499	99.9	2,206,878	100.1	+49,429	+ 2.3

*Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.

**School Racial Ethnic Census, 1970-71, 1971-72, Michigan Department of Education, March 1973, p. 5.

TABLE XXIX- Public High School Graduates and Post Secondary Education, 1972*

	Total	Indian	Black	Spanish Language	White
Total 1972 Graduates	126,410	214	11,582	986	113,445
1972 Graduates' Enrollment in Degree-Granting Institutions	51,582 (40.8%)	66	4,249	284	46,855
1972 Graduates' Enrollment in Non-Degree Institutions	6,694 (5.3%)	9	674	22	5,977
Graduates in Top Quarter Rank	30,444	38	1,758	109	28,456
Top Quarter Students Who Did Not Continue Education	6,130 (20.1%)	9	435	55	5,627

*Summary Data, 1972 Michigan High School Graduates, Michigan Department of Education, December, 1973, pp. 6 and 7.

TABLE XXX--Number and Percent of Michigan Public Schools Professional Staff by Racial-Ethnic Groups,* 1970-71 and 1971-72.**

	1970-71		1971-72	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
American Indian	63	0.1	64	0.1
Black	7,400	8.0	8,130	8.6
Other	174	0.2	267	0.3
Spanish Language	180	0.2	244	0.3
Total Minority	7,817	8.4	8,705	9.2
White	85,120	91.6	85,752	90.8
TOTAL	92,937	100.1	94,457	100.1

*Percentage totals may not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding.

**School Racial-Ethnic Census, 1970-71, 1971-72, Michigan Department of Education, March 1973, p. 29.

TABLE XXXI --Minority Students and Professional Staff of Michigan Public Schools, 1972

	Minority Students		Professional Staff	
	N	%	N	%
American Indian	5,713	0.3	64	0.1
Black	299,685	13.6	8,130	8.6
Spanish Language	30,609	1.4	244	0.3

Source: Tables XXVIII, XXX.

expressed the conviction that the development of Black curriculum should be directed by Blacks; that Spanish heritage should be developed by Spanish Language Population; that Indian history should be written by Indians--that all three ethnic histories should be integrated into existing textbooks and classroom instruction. It is important for minority children to learn about their own ethnology. But, it is equally important for all society to learn from a more completely enriched and multi-faceted curriculum than is presently available if these children are to live as adults in one world.

3. White counselors do not meet the needs of all children--particularly minority children. Parents reflected concern that children need someone in school whom they trust, and such trust is more readily developed by someone from their own race, with whom they can identify.

4. Children need to see themselves in all levels of education from classroom teacher to principal to superintendent of schools. Data is needed on the total work force of minority assignment within public education.

The special problem of high dropout rates of minority students needs attention.

A "New Detroit" study in 1973 reported a 13.45% dropout rate for Detroit public school youth with only 73% of the eligible population actually enrolled in either public or private school. Even the Michigan Department of Education figures reflect a decreasing number of minority enrollments in public schools from elementary to junior high school to senior high school at a time when elementary enrollments generally are decreasing, and peak enrollments are reflected in high schools. Michigan census data for 1970 provides the opportunity for comparison among Black, Spanish Language Population and whites. The real dropout figures begin to show up between ages 14 and 17 according to Table XXXII. At age 14 there is twice the number of Black males who are not enrolled in any school as there is for whites. At age 15 Black males continue to increase the percent not in school, by age 16 11.4% are not in school as compared with 6% of whites. By age 17, the average age for high

school graduation, 9.6% of white males, 18.6% of Black males and 20.7% of Spanish Language males are not in any school. For comparison with the 1970 census, Michigan Department of Education, provides the school dropout rate, which appears to be very similar to those "not in any school," according to Table XXXII whereas the mean percent not in school was 6.7% in 1970, the dropout rate was 6.75%. While most of the data on education was provided by seven racial-ethnic groups by the State Department of Education, the dropout is not broken out by race.

Higher Education

A special survey conducted by Michigan Health Survey--Flint ECHO Program for the C. S. Mott Foundation of Michigan degree-granting institutions revealed the following:

> In undergraduate programs, 18.8% of the students were Black, .8% were Spanish Language Population and .2% were American Indian. Minority enrollment tends to decrease in proportion to the distance from the concentration of minority population in and around Detroit. In outstate Michigan undergraduate enrollments average 13.4% Black students, .7% Spanish Language Population and .2% American Indian. Table XXXIII reflects the percentage of minority staff employed in Michigan higher education, according to the survey.

Public schools are dependent upon the products of colleges and universities to supply well-prepared teachers and administrators. If curriculum is to be enriched by the integration of culturally-oriented studies, if minority professional staff are to become available, institutions of higher education are the source of supply. If present curriculum is inadequate in public schools, university curriculum and teacher training programs must meet the demands for change. A universally-echoed need was for short term training programs to develop management skills among middle management staff in social programs and education to teach minority people how to manage special programs efficiently and effectively. Aide-training for minority peoples as well as training professionals in the use of aides was cited by minority educators.

TABLE XXXII--The Year of School Enrolled for Males 14, 15, 16, and 17 in Michigan 1970, All Types of School*

Ages	Total	Black	Spanish Language	White
14	97.0	94.7	95.1	97.3
15	96.9	93.8	95.7	97.3
16	93.3	88.6	90.5	94.0
17	89.3	81.4	79.3	90.4
% Not in School	6.7%	11.1%	9.8%	5.2%

Census, 1970

Average Michigan Public School Dropout Rate

School Year	School Membership	School Dropouts	Dropout Rate
1969-70	601,621	40,610	6.75
1970-71	619,948	37,339	6.02
1971-72	627,872	40,443	6.44

TABLE XXXIII- Minority Staff of Degree-Granting Institutions of Higher Education in Michigan, 1973

Classification	Indian	Black	Spanish Language
Administrative Staff	.08%	7.9%	.5%
Professional and Technical	.2 %	5.3%	.8%
Clerical	.06%	8.8%	.7%
Craftspeople	.4 %	5.5%	.8%
Operatives	.4%	10.7%	.7%
Service Workers	.1%	31.8%	2.8%
TOTAL	.3%	10.8%	1.1%
Instructional Staff	.1%	4.2%	.5%

Michigan Health Survey, ECHO Program Special Study for Mott Foundation

As a conclusion and summary of the Survival Cycle from Economic Status to Education, the relationship between the median income in 1969 of males, 18 years of age and over, by years of school completed, is shown in Table XXXIV. The median income seems to rise rather constantly in proportion to the number of school years completed. For the total population, five years or more of college produces three times the median income of fewer than five years of primary education. White males have the least amount of median income for lesser educational attainment but have the highest average income for both college graduates and graduate school attainment. Black males have the least median income after college graduation of the four groups presented.

The survey conducted in Detroit's Cass Corridor introduced the Survival Cycle. The following survey was conducted in Flint's census tracts 3-7, 9, 10, 23, 25, 26, 33 and 45--a geographic area 92 percent Black. These tracts were identified by Flint-Genesee County Health Department: ECHO Program as a community with a significant concentration of black families. The responses offer the opportunity for comparison of perceptions about current minority problems as viewed by one minority population in one community together with the perceptions of professional staff of Michigan Foundation who responded to the survey of Michigan Foundations.

TABLE XXXIV--Median Income in 1969 of Males 18 and over by years of school completed and race.*

	Less than 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	8 Years	High School 1 to 3 Years	High School 4 Years	College	5 Years Or More
Total*	$3331	$5463	$6750	$7851	$8731	$12015	$13290
Black	$3833	$6088	$6689	$6742	$7246	$ 8993	$11817
Spanish Language	$5937	$7195	$7777	$7394	$7925	$10608	$12005
White	$3198	$5315	$6765	$8085	$8914	$12165	$13405

Census, 1970
Data for Indian Population not available.

Household Survey in Flint Michigan
of Census Tracts 3-7, 9, 10, 23, 25, 26, 33 and 45
between December, 1973 and February, 1974

Race of Respondents	
Black	92.2%
White	6.7
Other	1.1
Sex of Respondents	
Male	43.4%
Female	56.6
Respondents	
Head of household	66.7%
Husband or wife	31.1
Other relative	2.2
Housing status of respondents	
Home owners	31.1%
Purchasing	17.8
Rental	48.9
Other	2.2
Average annual income	$7,378
Household size	3.7 persons

QUESTION: Are any a problem to you or to any member of this household?

Possible answers

No problem
Problem
Major problem
Don't know

Response - for problem or major problem

Education	16.7%
Discrimination	24.4
Unemployment	42.2
Under-employment	41.4
Health	27.8
Housing	34.5
Job advancement	33.3

QUESTION: Are the following problems more serious among the Black population in Flint than the general population?

Possible answers

Large numbers of people being killed	58.9%
High death rate for Black males	56.7
Use of dope and other drugs	37.8
Use of hand guns	36.7
Mother only as head of household	42.2
Job problems of youth and females	65.6

QUESTION: Do you think there is a movement of Blacks from the inner-city area to other sections of the city?

Yes	54.4%

Of those respondents who answered yes the following responses were recorded.

QUESTION: To what do you attribute this improvement?

Civil Rights movement of the 60's	45.3%
Improved educational opportunity	20.5
Increased opportunities for Blacks to participate more fully in the mainstream of community life	15.1
Incorporation of Black studies as a part of American History	2.7
Increased amount of Black literature, play, movies, etc., to the public	2.7
Some special experience with a professional person such as teacher, minister, doctor, etc.	5.5
Other	6.8

QUESTION: Are you familiar with any of these foundations in Michigan?

Mott Foundation	92.2%
Kellogg Foundation	16.7
DeWaters Trust	34.4
Kresge Foundation	25.6
Ford Foundation	28.9

QUESTION: What kind of effect have foundations had on the Black population?

Favorable	58.9%
Unfavorable	15.6
Don't know or no response	25.5

Foundation responses to similar questions

What do you consider to be the problems of minorities?

Education	68.2%
Employment	50.0
Social Discrimination	22.7
Health Services	27.3
Criminal justice system	13.6
Housing	36.4
Unemployment	59.1
Under-employment	31.8
Economic Development	22.7
Political awareness	13.6

The problem of unemployment is echoed universally among both sets of respondents--Flint's Black population and Michigan foundations staff. However, the role of education as a contributing factor reflects a difference of opinion.

The cycle of poverty is continuous. Three Michigan minorities have lesser average school attainment, lower median incomes, shorter life expectancy, and housing in the metropolitan areas that is older and of lower value than housing for the total population. We tend to be valued by our peers in accordance with the jobs that we hold. Whether there is a cause-effect relationship between education and employment continues to be debated, but without an education in our society, the likelihood of an inadequate quality of life is greatly increased.

References for Chapter VII

1. We Americans: Our Education, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1973.

VIII - PUBLIC ORDER

Crimes in Michigan tend to reflect the same pattern of social disintegration as the indicators of the survival cycle and are associated with low income, unemployment, overcrowded housing, low educational achievement and the like. Problems of public order tend to have substantially greater percentages of Blacks than Indians or Spanish Language Population reflected in statistics of negative indicators.

It is frequently reported that Blacks are deprived of due process of law through inequities in the bail system. Although the Release on Own Recognizance (ROR) Program does help, they are often victims of the system.[1]

Again, Blacks often experience the effects of discrimination in the equal protection application of a law. A spokesman for the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs indicated that Blacks see dual standards of law enforcement, particularly. Because of mobility throughout the city, they see different degrees of police responsiveness and are keenly aware of that difference. They come to believe than an assault on a white victim produces one reaction and an assault on a Black quite another.[2]

Because of high crime rates in Black neighborhoods and because of the apparent overenforcement by police for minor crimes, poor Blacks are said to be more likely to have unpleasant encounters with the police than do the rest of society.[3]

Although specific data is not available on the Spanish Language Population, there is evidence of discrimination based on the language problem. Officials of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission cited numerous instances of "Chicanos" being held in jail simply because of the "communication" problem. One effort to correct this problem is a special Spanish Language class for officers of the Detroit Police Department.

The Michigan State Police published the information in Table XXXV which relates to certain categories of arrest in 1972 in Michigan.

TABLE XXXV -Distribution of Total Arrests by Criminal Classification and Race, Selected Classifications (percent of total)*

Criminal Classification	Grand Total	White	Blacks	Blacks as % of Total	Indians	Indians as % of Grand Total
Murder	714	230	476	66.7	4	.6
Forcible Rape	862	514	331	38.4	3	.3
Robbery	4,778	1,508	3,247	68.0	15	.3
Aggravated Assault	6,103	3,288	2,727	44.7	30	.5
Burglary	17,146	12,188	4,776	27.9	84	.5
Theft (ex. auto)	42,195	28,888	12,911	30.6	108	.3
Auto Theft	4,464	2,911	1,455	32.6	55	1.2
TOTAL PART 1	76,472	49,654	25,954	33.9	299	.4
Stolen Property	5,014	3,200	1,776	35.4	8	.2
Vandalism	8,178	7,093	1,033	12.6	23	.3
Weapons (poss.)	7,354	2,992	4,269	58.1	14	.2
Prostitution	3,860	1,303	2,540	65.8	12	.3
Sex Offenses	1,851	1,490	341	18.4	6	.3
Narcotic Laws	22,563	16,736	5,674	25.1	24	.1
Opium-Cocaine	7,097	2,680	4,392	61.9	3	.0
Marijuana	11,290	10,386	806	7.1	8	.1
Gambling Laws	771	339	432	56.0	0	.0
Bookmaking	422	170	252	59.7	0	.0
Numbers, etc.	57	11	46	80.7	0	.0
Family and Children	4,760	3,635	1,078	22.6	19	.2
Vagrancy	959	446	500	52.1	10	1.0
Drunkenness	37,725	30,327	5,901	15.6	1,007	2.7

*1972 Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police, 1972, p. 28.

This table would seem to indicate that disproportionately more Blacks than whites were arrested for the following crimes in 1972: murder, robbery, prostitution, possession of dangerous weapons, opium-cocaine violation, gambling laws violation (bookmaking, numbers, etc.) and vagrancy.

Approximately one-third of all arrests in the following categories were of Blacks: forcible rape, aggravated assault, theft and stolen property. Records show that over forty percent of the arrests in the category called "Other" were of Blacks.

These figures highlight the need for concerted action toward a solution for this disproportionate arrest rate of Blacks in Michigan. The socio-economic implications can scarcely be overlooked.

Indian arrests were primarily concentrated in the drunkenness category, suggesting at least two possible reasons: the stereotyping of the "drunken Indian" as an influencing factor in the numerous arrests in that category and the high incidence of alcoholism among Indians.

Information on the character of the criminal justice system can be obtained through data on the corrections institutions in Michigan. For instance, there were 13,167 criminal court dispositions in the state in 1972. Michigan is divided into seven probation districts. District One, which includes Wayne County, has the most prisoners in state correctional institutions. Out of 5,706 Wayne County District offenders, 4,376 were classified as offenders with no previous record or perhaps a record of juvenile probation and/or one jail term. Disposition of these cases resulted in 26.4% being sent to prison, 70.1% placed on probation and 3.5% jailed or fined. Counties like Saginaw, Genesee and Bay had a much higher percentage of prison sentences than Wayne. (See Table XXXVI.)

Of Michigan inmates, 52% are Black and primarily from Detroit, according to the Research Department, Michigan Department of Corrections. Although the department tries to maintain a racial balance within the institutions, it is becoming increasingly more difficult because of the disproportionate number of Blacks entering the prison system.

TABLE XXXVI--Criminal Court Dispositions, Wayne, Saginaw, Genesee and Bay Counties: 1972*

County	Total Cases	Disposition					
		Prison		Probation		Jail/Fine	
Wayne	4,376	1,155	26.4%	3,068	70.1%	153	3.5%
Saginaw	179	106	59.2%	61	34.1%	12	6.7%
Genesee	540	540	46.7%	252	51.7%	9	1.7%
Bay	100	46	46.0%	46	50.0%	12	4.0%

*Criminal Statistics, Michigan, 1972.

In 1972 55% of all male commitments were persons over the age of 25 while 17% were under the age of 20. Thirty-seven percent of all those committed were born outside of Michigan.

Most commitments reflected a need and capacity for more schooling. Of 4,547 commitments on which test results are available, 2,814, or 61%, had an intelligence quotient of 90 or above which is adequate to complete high school. Yet, only 57 obtained a twelfth grade level in test school grade ratings. Of the total tested, 911 were at the fourth grade level or below.

Examinations of the personal characteristics of those committed to prison during 1972 reveal that many of them had severe personality disorders and were in need of special treatment. Over 29% had a history of referrals, examinations or diagnosis for emotional or mental disorder.

Records show that 44% had an unstable employment history. Seventy percent had a history of prior confinement in a correctional institution.

References for Chapter VIII

1. Report, National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorder, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 257-8.

2. Interview with John Marshall, Criminal Justice Program, November 30, 1973.

3. National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorder, 1968.

IX - GROUP MEMBERSHIPS

Introduction

Those groups which serve to mold the development of the individual and to influence his and her current thinking will be reviewed briefly for each minority. The primary membership group is the family; Indian, Black and Spanish Language Population have unique characteristics. An ethnic organization which provides a second membership group is religion, with the potential for a value system as well as a public forum for the practice of group skills. Finally other ethnic organizations with the potential for mobilizing members toward the common goal of improving the status of the minority will complete the summary of group membership.

Family Structure

Of the 2,190,265 families in Michigan, 87 percent have a husband as the head of the household with a wife present. Table XXXVII presents comparative figures for family characteristics in Michigan.

Indians

The median family size among Indian households is 4.66--somewhat larger than the all-Michigan average size of 4.03. In rural areas the family size increases to 5.52 persons. Among Indians, husband-wife families are fewer than the total average by nine percent. While permissive attitudes toward legal requirements of marriage and divorce may be reflected in Indian cultural patterns, divorce is common among Indian families, just as it is among whites, but the legal formalities may be somewhat fewer as divorces cost money.

Three generations may be found in single households as Indians view age with reverence and treat the elderly with respect, frequently seeking the wisdom of their experience.

There are fewer female heads of households among Indians than among Black families and more than among Spanish Language Population and white families. These families often are extremely poor, reflecting the lack of education and consequent low job skills. Michigan Indian males are relatively mobile because many fathers go to urban areas seeking employment and return weekends or seasonally to the reservation, or rural areas where their families reside. Many Indians commute long distances to earn a living so families are separated for longer periods of time, daily, weekly and seasonally than is the typical pattern among white households which may influence family stability.

TABLE XXXVII--Michigan Population Characteristics: Median Age and Family Type, 1970*

	Total	%	Indian	%	Black	%	Spanish Language	%	White	%
Population	8,875,083	100	16,854	.20	991,006	11.2	120,637	1.4	7,833,474	88.3**
Median Age	26.3		23.1		22.7		19.1		26.9	
Families	2,190,265		3,355		219,942		25,136		1,961,869	
Husband-Wife Family	1,909,853	87.2	2,631	78.4	153,876	70.0	22,439	89.3	1,748,809	89.1
Head Under 25 Years of Age	140,248	6.4			13,138	6.0	1,962	7.8	126,612	6.5
Female Head of Family	216,339	9.9	547	16.3	56,035	25.5	1,962	7.8	159,329	8.1
4 or More Children Under 18		11.8			16.3			22.2		11.3

*"Community Outline Form A: Demographic Data", Michigan Civil Rights Commission, April 3, 1973

**"Asian" and "other" are not included.

Census 1970

Blacks

Michigan Black families are somewhat larger than the State average. More than 16 percent have four or more children under age 18. However, their average age of marriage is somewhat higher than either the State average or white families, with only 6 percent of the heads of households being under 25.

The problem of female heads of households is extremely serious among Black families (Table XXXVII), and unfortunately the numbers of broken homes are increasing.[1] Many of these single parent families are undereducated and poor; as a consequence they are welfare recipients in numbers disproportionate to their total population. An accompanying problem of undereducated Black female heads of household is that they are often employed in menial, low-paying domestic or service occupations which require many hours away from home, leaving children without supervision for long periods of time.

Spanish Language Population

Spanish Language families are characteristically large, a cultural pattern that early marriage contributes to, as noted earlier. Table XXVII indicates that the Spanish Language Population is extremely young with the highest percentage of family heads under 25. The number of families with four or more children under 18 is twice the average of white families. Early marriage and many children increase the burden of support upon undereducated young fathers. The Spanish Language family however, has the least amount of female heads of households, and a study in Cristo Rey supported the affection of family relationship and the household stability in spite of low incomes. Women of Mexican descent between 14 and 60 by and large do not use contraceptive methods of family planning. Parents tended to provide preventive health care for children under five.

It should be noted that although 33.5 percent of Spanish Language families have incomes below poverty level, they receive only 0.4 percent of State administered public assistance. This aid is concentrated primarily in Aid to Dependent Children.

Religion

Indians

The Christian church did not totally succeed in Christianizing the Indians, in educating the Indians nor in altering the Indian culture. The Catholic Church has been the most successful in gaining Indian converts, and the Grand Rapids Diocese still operates the Holy Childhood of Jesus Parish School at Harbor Springs.

Many young Indians are seeking a return to the old Indian religion by pursuing one of several alternatives: through a merger or blending of Christianity and Indian philosophy and practices; joining the Native American Church, which is a non-denominational Indianized Christianity, and rejecting Christianity completely. The overriding belief in the Great Spirit, the perfection of the ecological trinity of man, animal and nature, deep reverence for the earth, sky and water, the psychology that all men are truly equal in the eyes of a benevolent Spirit, manifested in an egalitarian system--these are some of the values that merge into a single faith. The Shaman and holy men are still a respected aspect of Indian faith through the power of unity--that miracles happen and special signs appear to those who believe--even in healing of the sick.

Blacks

There prevails a persistent stereotype of the Black as an exceedingly religious individual with a penchant for emotional forms of religious expression. E. T. Krueger's comments on Black religion are an extreme example. Krueger prefers the word "feeling" for emotion, commenting that the Black "prefers in religious expression to submerge himself in the engulfing waves of ecstatic feeling produced in the religious crowd." The elements of Negro religion, for Krueger, include "Spontaniety, expressiveness, excitement, rhythm, interest in the dramatic, and love of magic."

Perhaps the outstanding American community study in the sociology of religion (and the one which does much to undermine these stereotypes on Black religion) is that conducted by Gerhard Lenski in Detroit in 1958. His major thesis was that only in devotionalism do Blacks appear to be more religious than whites. When it comes to belief or attendance, Blacks rank between white Catholics and white Protestants and are closer to the lower attendance of the latter. The investigator concentrated his attention on the influences of memberships in groups and of religious commitments. He found that the communal bond was extremely strong for the Black Protestant group; only white Catholics have stronger associational bonds. Lenski was also interested in the relationship between the churches and the economic conviction of the believers. The study indicated that interactions among members of the working class within the Black Protestant churches in Detroit facilitated and stimulated identification with economic values long linked with the middle class. Thus, Lenski's study underlines the importance of the Black church to the Black community; in addition, he suggests that Black Protestants have been arbitrarily placed by others near the emotional end of the continuum of religious expression.

Potentially, the Black church is undoubtedly a power institution. It has the Black masses organized, and, if the church decided to do so, it could line up Blacks behind a program: but, viewed as an instrument for collective action to improve the Blacks' position in American society, the church has been relatively inefficient and uninfluential, except in a few cases.

Ronald L. Johnstone (1969) did a study of the Black clergy in Detroit. Though he uncovered a young, highly educated militant elite with disproportionate influence among the laity and traditional clergy, there were crucial limiting factors, such as obstacles caused by a lack of unity with their fellow ministers and the heavy demands made on their time by routine church duties. These impediments seriously impaired the impact of the militant Black clergyman on the political action movement.

Although the Black church has been the titular head of the Black community, it has not engaged in mobilization for power. The problem

is that the Black church has not been involved in community mobilization or used the essential skills and techniques for this fundamental operation.[2]

Spanish Language Population

Among the Spanish Language Population the majority of Michigan migrants and ex-migrants have strong religious ties with the church. The work of the Catholic Church with Spanish Language Population has expanded markedly in recent years. Service to the Spanish speaking has been particularly extensive in Lansing, Saginaw, Flint and Grand Rapids. This has involved social and welfare services, assistance in housing and employment, and occupational upgrading as well as spiritual leadership. Clergy and lay members have been active in lobbying for desirable legislation and administrative change affecting migrants. This has been done primarily through the services of the Michigan Catholic Conference in Lansing.

La Raza Unida, a non-sectarian movement of Spanish speaking solidarity, consists of civic, social, cultural, and religious groups concerned with the plight of the Spanish speaking community. This group acts as an advocate for the Spanish Language citizens in Michigan.

Another similar organization is the Michigan Farm Ministry (formerly Michigan Migrant Ministry) sponsored by the Michigan Council of Churches. It is supported by contributions from local churches and state and regional denominational bodies - Catholic and Protestant, and is organized locally in all counties with large migrant populations. It directs its attention to social service, assistance with language and communication problems with local agencies, emergency and recreational activities, and the development of community understanding. These services are provided in addition to the traditional religious instruction and worship services.

In discussions with community leaders in Lansing and Flint, it was learned that the church has played a major role in providing the Spanish speaking community with a forum for leadership development

and for participation in the decision-making process in many local communities. A Catholic priest in Flint indicated that the Spanish speaking community looks to the church as an information and referral service center. He sees his church as uniquely fitted to fulfill the expectations of Spanish speaking parishoners. However one very active spokesman for the Spanish speaking community indicated that the church is too "paternalistic" and limits Spanish participation in the "mainstream of community life." A study done by the Michigan Catholic Conference suggests that the church will continue to play a very active role in the Spanish speaking community.

Political Power

Indians

Politically, the Indians are rather powerless. They are too small in number to elect their own representatives to public office or to influence favorable legislation. There are no known Indians holding elected public office in Michigan except on local school boards. Indians in communities having higher than normal concentrations of population have succeeded in electing their own school board members, as at L'Anse.

While the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs was organized in 1965, the staff has been relatively unsuccessful in effecting change. A new director was recently appointed and the state budget was increased from $67,018 in 1972-73 to $132,000 in 1973-74.

The Michigan Indian's limited success in court suits settling claims may be seen as an example of weak political position. Four years ago the Grand River Ottawas were awarded $900,000, but to date it has not been paid. The Chippewa-Ottawa were awarded $12 million based upon the Treaty of Washington, 1836, but to date the settlement has not been paid. The St. Mary's Indians lost their claim of $12,000 for property at the Soo Locks. The Chippewa have a claim outstanding based upon the Treaty of Chicago, 1821. The Bay Mills Reservation has received property from the United States Air Force that was once a part of their original tribal land.

While there are 38 Indian organizations in Michigan, they appear to have little effective relationship to political activism. Some are organized around geographic locations like the Grand Rapids Inter-Tribal Council or the Genesee Valley Indian Association. There are six organizations that are centers for Indian services, such as the Lansing North American Center and the American Indian Service in Detroit. Very few are incorporated or tax-exempt. Some are paper organizations with a few elected officers. The Michigan Indian Confederation is composed

of representatives of active organizations and is a unifying force. The Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs has helped Indians to identify common problems by holding meetings around the state and encouraging participation and unity. The Nishnawbe News is published by the Indian students at Northern Michigan University and has wide circulation throughout Michigan. Powwows are good socializers and bring Indians together from near and distant places.

As for the Tribal organization which has in the past been the local governing structure of Indian life, all four reservations in the state have the mechanics of a tribal council. The Chippewa Reservation at L'Anse is the most highly organized and has been able to establish its own health clinic and law enforcement system. Among the Potawatomi at Athens, no leadership has been provided by the state and the community is poorly organized, according to the Commission on Indian Affairs. One of the difficulties of uniting the tribal councils and Indian organizations is the lack of common agreement among them. No two groups appear to agree, and rivalry between and within groups is common. This situation seems to be characteristic of minority groups that are struggling up from their initial phase of political development.

Blacks

As of March, 1973, Michigan had a large number of Black elected officials. Table XXXVIII shows Michigan with more elected Black officials than any other state, ranking second with New York in the number of members of Congress, second with Georgia in the number of state officials, tied fifth with Mississippi and Alabama in the number of city officials, first in the number of county officials and third with the number of other elected officials.

Historically, a majority of Blacks were members of the Republican party from the late 1800's through the late 1920's. The Democratic party has been their predominant choice since that time. During the last decade there has been an emerging two-party participation.

TABLE XXXVIII--Black Elected Officials, Selected States, March, 1973*

State	1970 Percent Black	Black elected officials					
		Total	Congress	State	City	County	Other
United States	11.1	2,625	16	240	1,057	211	1,101
Michigan	11.2	179	2	16	55	31	75
New York	11.9	164	2	15	15	6	126
Mississippi	36.8	156	--	1	55	27	73
Alabama	26.2	149	--	2	55	20	72
Arkansas	18.3	141	--	4	67	1	69
Illinois	12.8	137	1	19	63	2	52
New Jersey	10.7	134	--	7	47	3	77
California	7.0	130	3	8	45	--	74
Louisiana	29.8	130	--	8	28	29	65
North Carolina	22.2	112	--	3	70	7	32
Ohio	9.1	111	1	11	59	3	37
Texas	12.5	101	1	8	42	--	50
Georgia	25.9	104	1	16	43	9	35

*The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United States, 1972, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1973.

Although the political participation of Blacks has resulted in a large number of Black elected officials, especially in city and county posts, there has at the same time been a decrease in direct services to cities. Some observers see the flight of whites to the suburbs, regional concepts of government, and the termination of many of the categorical aid programs to urban centers, to have serious implication for Black leadership of governmental units in Michigan.

Spanish Language Population

There is no Spanish Language Population in elected public office in Michigan. An optimism among leaders does exist that racial and ethnic solidarity on issues and candidates will result in political power that will enable the Spanish-speaking to achieve the kind of support they need from other ethnic groups to elect their own people to office. Special programs for migrants, OEO and Model Cities have been providing much-needed social services and information and referral centers for the Spanish Language Population. The United Farm Workers have been advocates for improving the status of migrants and the Spanish Language Population in Michigan. While both Michigan Farm Ministry and LaRaza Unida were classified as religious organizations, they have overtones for political development and the potential to mobilize members in behalf of political and legislative causes.

X - - MIGRANTS

Michigan is exceeded only by California and Florida in the use of seasonal farm labor.

In 1972 the agricultural labor force was made up of approximately 100,000 farm operators and their families, 12,000 full-time hired employees and 50,000 seasonal workers distributed throughout Michigan.*

Over 90% of the 1972 migrant labor force were of Spanish Language origin with a few Blacks and Appalachian whites. The peak date for the employment of seasonal workers varies for different regions of the state--June 15 for southwest Michigan, July 15 for west central, July 31 for northwest, August 15 for the Thumb and Central Michigan and September 30 for the southeastern area.

The following excerpts from the 1972 Planning Document of the United Migrants Opportunities, Inc. is an excellent summary of the characteristics of the migrant work force.

> "Each summer more than 50,000 migrants enter Michigan to harvest the State's myriad seasonal agricultural crops. The exact number of migrants has never been accurately determined due to their quasi-nomadic work patterns which are found in Michigan. Most migrant families will travel to a minimum of three locations within the State during the harvest season. Intra-State migrant travel becomes more complicated each season due to the ever increasing employment uncertainty resulting from mechanization and the commensurate over supply of labor."
>
> "Migrants are in the State from May to September with a small portion remaining until December to work in the harvesting of fall fruits and Christmas trees; some are employed in sugar

*Carlos Sunderman, executive director, United Migrants for Opportunity, Inc., uses the figure 50,000 as the number of seasonal farm workers; for 1972 tabulated 27,425 interstate migrants, 2,300 intrastate migrants and 25,700 local seasonal workers. For 1973, the labor figures were reduced to 23,600, 1,200 and 22,400 respectively.

beet processing plants at the end of the harvest season; a still smaller percentage will work through the winter months in mushrooms and in the raising of strawberry plants. However, the peak months for the migrant population are June, July, and August."

"A recent survey shows that over 75% of the target group's families have annual incomes of $3,000 or less. Furthermore, the typical head of the household is lacking in the formal education that is considered to be a prerequisite for training and/or direct employment in alternative occupations that provide permanent employment and pay at an above poverty level wage."[1]

Mechanization and the Employment Outlook

Growers who have mechanized their harvesting activities no longer have a need for migrant workers. While the number of migrants has decreased significantly during the past two years, the job opportunities decreased at a faster pace during several periods of the season. Migrants continued to come into the state without job commitments in large numbers, resulting in unemployment and underemployment. This, in turn, developed a greater need for housing, emergency food, travel monies and health care. It is expected that these conditions will continue to exist during the next several seasons but at a declining rate.[2]

The change to mechanization in Michigan agriculture is being hastened by mounting labor cost, shortage of labor at the time when most needed and uncertain weather conditions in periods of high activity. As a result, mechanization has reduced harvest cost by approximately 50 percent for some crops. However, the need for seasonal agricultural workers is expected to continue; although the need for labor is expected to slowly decline as new machines and new technology emerge to perform farm work more economically than hand labor. It is thus-predicted that within a five year period the number of migrant workers will only be a small percentage of those needed today.

Cultivation and harvesting of the perishable foods and crops require the largest number of seasonal help. Research and experimentation have been mainly directed toward these areas.

Need for tractor machine operators will be limited because most tractors and machines are operated by the owners and custom operators.

Crop activities that have become fully mechanized:

Snapbean harvest (August 1 to September 1); former peak employment 14,000

Onion harvest (September 15 to October 15); former peak employment 2,200

Sugarbeet harvest (September 1 to November 20); former peak employment 7,200

Potato harvest (October 1 to November 1); former peak employment of 5,100.

This represents a total number of job displacements of 28,500.

Crop activites that are being increasingly mechanized:

Asparagus harvest migrant workers dropped from a high of 4,900 in 1964 to 3,300 in 1972; although acreage has been increased substantially during the same period

Sugarbeet cultivation dropped from a high of 5,800 in 1961 to 1,200 in 1972

Cherrypicking dropped from a high of 31,000 in 1966 to 11,500 in 1972

Pickling cucumbers harvest dropped from a high of 16,500 in 1964 to 4,700 in 1972

Blueberry harvest dropped from a high of 14,800 in 1962 to 3,150 in 1972

Processing tomato harvest dropped from a high of 6,200 in 1963 to 1,800 in 1972 despite the wet season which curtailed use of harvesting machines

Grape harvest dropped from a high of 2,700 in 1966 to 700 in 1972

Crop activities showing a drastic drop in employment opportunities because of curtailment in acreage caused by adverse economic or growing conditions:

Strawberry harvest dropped from a high of 27,000 in 1967 to 14,000 in 1972

Raspberry harvest dropped from a high of 6,000 in 1966 to 1,150 in 1972

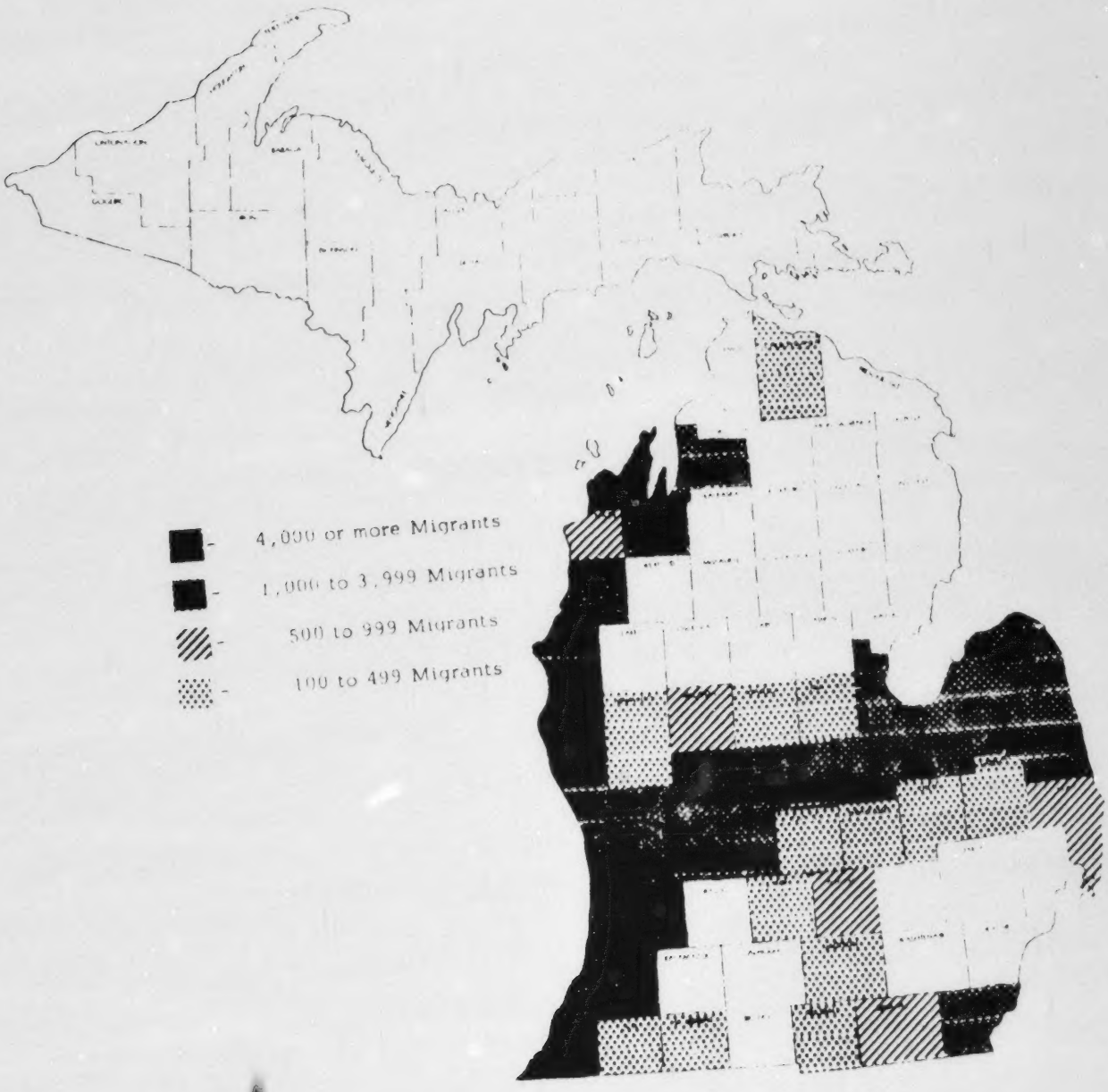
Although 1972 totals are incomplete, it is anticipated that an estimated 49,800 individuals will find work opportunity at one time or another in Michigan's seasonal agricultural activities during the year. However, these estimates can be affected by the short harvest season in some communities and by utilization of local workers laid off by factories and industries as a result of strikes and energy crisis.[3]

Map VII shows that the largest number of migrants are utilized in the western section of Michigan and the next largest in the Thumb area. Thus it appears that the decrease in the number of migrant workers and the increased mechanization in Michigan agriculture is due to several interrelated factors:

- A decrease of 50% in the total number of farms in the last twenty years.
- Increasing labor costs.
- Increasing unionism in agriculture.
- More stringent application of laws affecting migrant camps and use of foreign labor.
- An upgrading of migrants' skills.
- Technological advances in mechanization.
- Liberalized welfare programs in states of origin.
- Changes in agriculture and the economic conditions effecting the migrant stream in the rest of the United States.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAP VII - PEAK NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTY



Michigan Employment Security Commission, 1972

Education

The migrant influx begins in March and April and reaches its peak in July then tapers in late November by which time most of the migrant workers have returned to their homes. Children , therefore, have inadequate time in school in their town of origin. When they arrive in Michigan the schools are about to close. During the fall season the migrant is about to return to his home locality. As a result, Michigan school districts have little contact with these children.

Although the State Department of Education has improved the Day Care Centers program for migrants, Spanish Language spokesmen identify several key areas of the education problem that have to be resolved:

--How to provide quality education wherever needed in Michigan
--How to monitor services to assure that all agencies dealing with education for migrants provide adequate and effective services
--How to identify needs
--How to secure the services of bilingual, bicultural teachers
--How to develop culture awareness in the limited programs provided for migrants
--How to make migrant education programs mandatory at the local level
--How to develop meaningful reciprocal programs with educational institutions located in other states

Health

Health care clinics for migrant workers and their families are available in only 18 of the 49 counties where migrant labor is used. These clinics are financed with federal funds available under the Migrant Health Act. Although clinics are an important aspect of the services available to migrants, a decline in services is anticipated because federal funds are phasing out for clinics in certain areas in Michigan. With the decline in federal funding, county general assistance funds should be used to provide medical services for the migrants. However,

counties are generally not financially able to carry this burden, and hence, the phasing out of these projects will be detrimental to the migrant programs.

Camps

Growers are consolidating camps in order to more economically meet licensing requirements.[4]

A good indicator of trends concerning migrant labor is the number of migrant labor camps licensed and their capacity. In 1970 1,881 were licensed with a total capacity of 55,692 people. In 1971 these figures were 1,331 and 37,541 respectively. In 1972 the steady decline in camps reached 1,262 with a maximum capacity of 36,158 people.[5] The declining use of migrant labor is well documented by the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

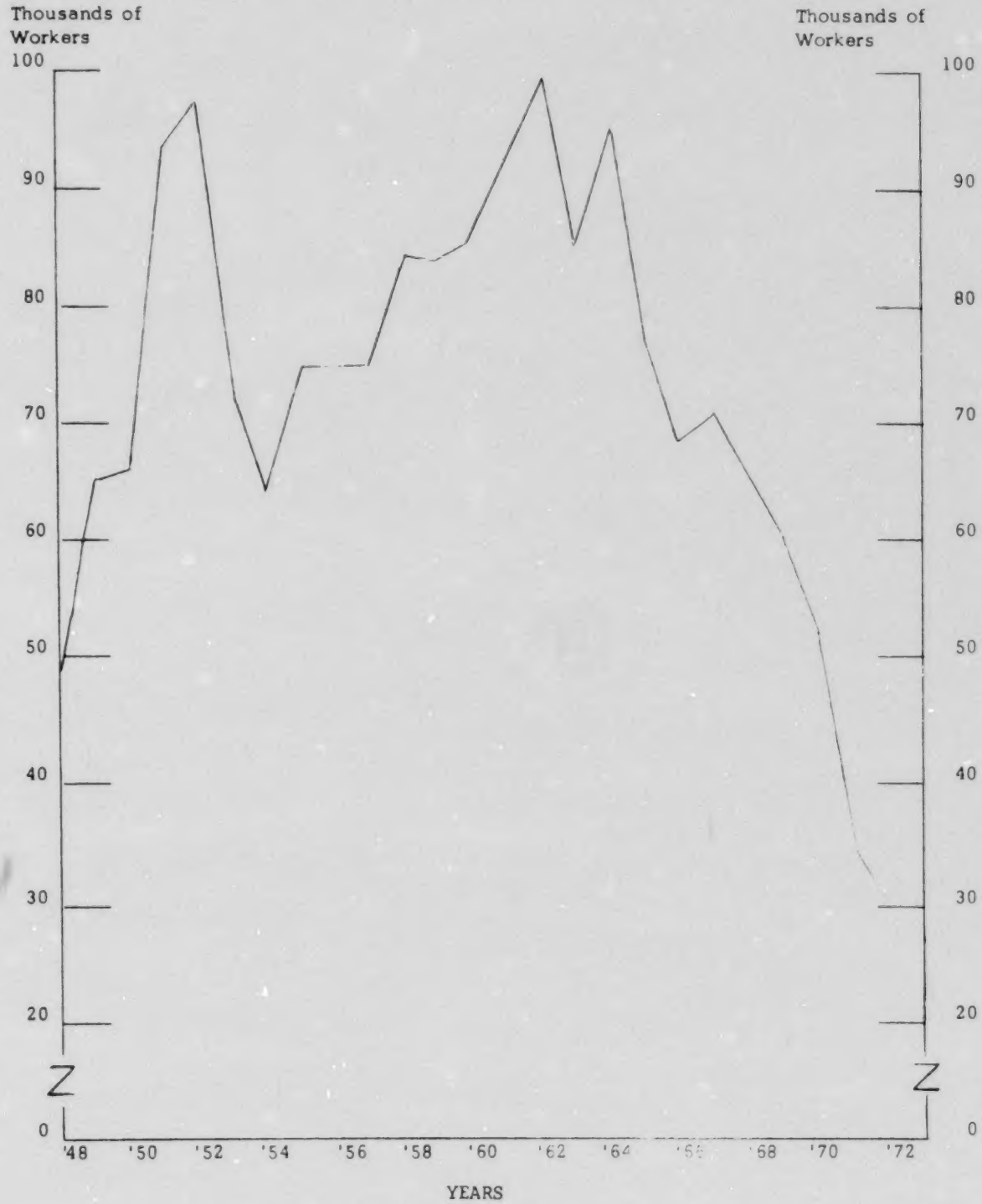
The problem of the surplus of labor and fewer camps has caused the need to provide emergency shelter, especially in the southwest part of the state. Usually the only emergency housing available to migrants is located at state institutions.

Observation of the camps by the Michigan Health Department reveal the following type violations:

1. Operating unlicensed camps
2. Camps in poor condition
    a. Severe health and safety hazards
    b. Overcrowded sleeping facilities
3. Operating a camp after the license expiration date
4. Non-compliance with housing laws
5. Unsanitary conditions [6]

Table XXXIX indicates a steady decline from the 1964 migrant labor force of 95,000 down to less than 30,000 by 1972. For a long time it has been recognized that the relationship between the migrant workers and local communities has been a poor one. Local communities seemed indifferent to the welfare of these workers in areas such as sanitary housing, health, recreation and education. Concerned groups and organizations

TABLE XXXIX--MICHIGAN SEASONAL FARM LABOR FORCE AT PEAK



such as United Migrants Opportunities, Inc., Interagency Committees on Migrant Affairs, Michigan Farm Ministry, Cristo Rey Community Center, La Raza Unida and others have worked to improve the general conditions of migrant workers.

Welfare

Increasing mechanization, improved practices and higher labor costs will continue to create a reduction in the number of available seasonal agricultural jobs. However, there still seems to be a problem because there are still more people coming in than there are jobs available. The Berrien Springs Point of Entry Center has as its objective providing all migrant families coming into the southwest section of the state accurate information on services available throughout the state, such as emergency services, health services and emergency shelter. There appears to be a need for more such agencies throughout the State of Michigan.

Settlement

Although the federal government has provided funds and services to help ease the transition from the migrant stream, recent research has indicated that these services are not very effective. It has shown that those Americans who have succeeded in settling, credit their success to the help of friends who have settled before them.

References for Chapter X

1. Carlos Sunderman, Planning Document, United Migrants for Opportunity, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

2. James H. Booth and L. Charles Mulholland, 1972 Estimates on Demand for Non-Local Seasonal Agricultural Labor in Michigan, Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, May 1, 1972.

3. Michigan Department of Social Services, Report No. 161, 1973.

4. Bureau of Environmental Health for Michigan, 1972, Narrative Report, Lansing, Michigan Department of Public Health.

5. Bureau of Environmental Health, Michigan Department of Public Health, Lansing, 1973.

XI - GRANTS TO MINORITIES

A random sample survey of Michigan foundations with assets up to $100,000,000 revealed that 36.4 percent were general purpose foundations, 13.6 percent company-sponsored foundations, 13.6 percent community foundations, and 36.4 percent family foundations. Of the grants these foundations made, 1.3 percent went to minorities. Three and seven/tenths percent were contributed to programs designed to serve minorities predominantly. Thirty-nine and eight-tenths percent of the grants were for programs that included minorities. These foundations distributed, on the average, a total of $595,428 per foundation in 1972.

A survey of Michigan foundations with assets above $300,000,000 revealed that an average of 13.6 percent of their grants were made exclusively to Blacks, .5 percent to Indians, and .2 percent to Spanish Language Population, for a total of 14.3 percent contributed exclusively to minority programs. Another 20.4 percent of the grants were for programs designed primarily to serve minorities. In 1972, these larger Michigan foundations distributed an average of $20,929,025 per foundation.

There were no minority members serving on the boards of directors of the Michigan foundations that participated in the survey.

TABLE XL --Average Michigan Foundation Grants to Minorities, 1972

	Michigan Foundations* Assets up to $100,000,000	Larger Michigan Foundations* Assets over $300,000,000
	Percent of Total Grants	Percent of Total Grants
Indians	.1	.5
Blacks	1.2	13.6
Spanish Language	.0	.2
Total Minority Grants	1.3	14.3
Predominant Minority	3.7	20.4
Includes Minorities	39.8	55.2
Other	55.2	10.1
Average Total Annual Grants	100.0	100.0

*Based upon a randomly sampled survey of Michigan Foundations in this classification.

*Based upon a survey of the total Michigan Foundations in this classification.

XII - SUMMARY

Minorities in Michigan have endured many years of difficulty. Land was taken from the Indians, who were of the majority in race and culture before the white man came; from their very first in the state, Blacks were segregated, and segregation meant a harder, more deprived life; and the Spanish Language Population arrived either as industrial or as seasonal farm labor. The migrant stream has taken years to settle out.

From 1960 to 1970, Michigan's total population grew by 13.4 percent. Indians, Blacks and the Spanish Language Population all surpassed the general rate of growth. Minorities in 1970 numbered 11.7 percent of the total population. Most of them, except for Indians -- which are almost a miniscule percentage of the state's people -- live in Southeast Michigan, with concentrations in the inner cities of the urbanized areas.

The "Cass Corridor" area of Detroit provides a window on the plight of the inner-city minorities. Blacks, Indians and the Spanish Population of that community struggle against the environmental characteristics which shape their lifestyles.

Blacks experience an unemployment rate about twice that of whites, and median family income for all minorities is below the average for the total population. The poor are most often crowded into the inner cities, and experience an obsolescence of skills, low educational attainment, and for those working, the poorest paying jobs. A disproportionate number of minority families are below the poverty line in income. While Michigan has had a higher rate of unemployment than the Nation as a whole and the gap between whites and Blacks in employment is wider in the state than in the United States, Michigan does exceed the national average in the payment Blacks receive in many jobs, and the differential in earnings between Blacks and whites is generally smaller here.

Life expectancy is greater for whites than for any of the three minorities studied. Appendix A indicates that the death rate in Detroit is 28 percent higher than in the rest of the state, and life expectancy there is four years under that for the state as a whole.

Some of the state's rural counties have serious housing problems, as do the older, crowded areas of the cities. Minorities, particularly Blacks, are frequently found living in dilapidated housing, and minorities generally cluster in areas that are in a continuous state of decline.

Minorities have lower educational attainment than whites. Black males between the ages of 14 and 17 drop out of school at twice the rate of white males of those ages. The spread of percentages of students who graduate from high school is rather wide, even among the various minority groups, with Blacks scoring the best and Indians the worst, though with all under the level of white students. The fewer number of years of schooling completed is reflected in later life in earnings.

In 1972, disproportionately more Blacks than whites were arrested on charges of murder, robbery, prostitution, possession of dangerous weapons, opium-cocaine violation, gambling laws violation and vagrancy. The socio-economic implications are significant.

The three minorities have differing characteristics of family structure. Religious institutions offer opportunity for mobilization for improvement of condition, although their past record is uneven. Of the three groups, Blacks have most political power.

Opportunity for work for farm migrants is decreasing in Michigan, although many migrants still come into the state looking for jobs that have given way to mechanized processes. Migrants reflect most of the characteristics of the poor.

Michigan has a number of both small and large foundations. To varying degrees, they grant funds to programs that include each of the minorities.

A Summary Chart has been prepared to enable the Michigan reader to have a quick profile of the county from which he comes. This chart also contains many of the key factors discussed in the report, among them population, employment, income, health, housing and education.

It should be noted that throughout the report some tables do not add to 100 percent. This is due to several factors; an undercounting of the minority population in census data, inclusion of the Spanish Language Population

in the white category in most census data, and a category titled "other" races. The degree of error that these items may give to the figures presented has been determined to be statistically negligible.

On the following three fold-out charts, "percent of persons under 21 receiving AFDC," Wayne Councy, the figure of 4.9% was given but its validity is subject to question. The Data Reporting Division of the Michigan Department of Social Services indicates the figure might be closer to 14-15%; however, since they did not compile the original figures they do not know if the base is the same.

TABLE .--Summary Chart of Basic Survival Characteristics*

County	Population as a % of State (1)	Percent of Minority Residents (2)	Percent of Indian Residents (3)	Percent of Black Residents (4)	Percent of Spanish Language Residents (5)	Percent of White Residents (6)	Percent of households with income less than $3000 (7)	School overall dropout rate (8)	Annual average unemployment rate (9)	Percent of Persons under 21 receiving A.F.D.C. (10)	Infant death as a percent of births per year (11)	Percent of all housing units which are sub-standard (12)
Alcona	.08	0.5	.34	--	--	99.55	26.6	2.14	8.1	8.9	4.3	11.6
Alger	.10	1.5	.98	.44	--	98.54	23.8	2.94	12.4	12.8	3.5	23.6
Allegan	.75	2.7	.35	1.63	1.63	97.35	17.5	5.23	11.0	11.2	5.5	6.2
Alpena	.35	0.4	.09	.21	--	99.61	18.0	3.74	12.5	5.1	5.7	8.0
Antrim	.14	0.9	.80	.02	--	99.13	26.4	7.30	8.8	7.9	7.4	9.6
Arenac	.13	0.7	.32	.09	--	99.26	24.3	5.47	7.9	9.4	2.5	12.0
Baraga	.09	5.8	5.28	.42	--	94.20	30.6	1.92	10.1	10.5	6.6	24.9
Barry	.43	0.3	.06	.09	--	99.70	19.2	4.95	7.6	10.9	6.1	6.4
Bay	1.32	1.0	.14	.63	1.95	99.03	14.6	5.61	11.8	9.6	4.1	4.2
Benzie	.10	2.4	.95	.91	--	97.65	20.0	5.71	11.7	7.7	11.3	8.8
Berrien	1.85	11.6	.18	11.16	.86	88.36	16.4	5.74	7.5	15.9	6.0	3.5
Branch	.43	0.8	.14	.53	--	99.16	21.4	4.17	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.6
Calhoun	1.60	8.9	.14	8.42	1.16	91.15	16.3	5.15	7.6	12.9	6.7	3.5
Cass	.49	10.1	.32	9.47	--	89.95	20.1	7.25	13.6	8.4	4.2	6.4
Charlevoix	.19	1.6	1.29	.10	--	98.40	22.7	2.76	10.7	2.7	4.1	6.9
Cheboygan	.19	0.7	.37	.08	--	99.34	24.9	5.54	15.1	6.9	5.2	7.4
Chippewa	.37	5.6	2.65	2.42	--	94.45	19.7	4.89	16.6	9.4	5.6	9.3
Clare	.19	0.3	.15	.03	--	99.75	25.9	5.10	17.9	14.8	3.2	28.9
Clinton	.55	0.4	.19	.09	1.17	99.61	15.1	2.14	5.9	3.9	5.1	5.1
Crawford	.07	1.3	.46	.77	--	98.72	23.9	2.14	9.8	7.3	2.0	6.6
Delta	.40	0.6	.42	.06	--	99.44	20.7	4.40	10.5	8.5	6.0	12.78
Dickinson	.27	0.1	.05	.01	--	99.89	25.0	1.50	6.9	5.2	4.8	8.9
Eaton	.78	0.7	.11	.41	1.12	9[illegible]30	14.1	5.24	5.9	5.6	3.8	4.2
Emmet	.21	2.9	2.39	.37	--	97.08	23.9	3.83	10.9	6.2	3.1	8.8
Genesee	5.01	14.0	.13	13.58	1.34	86.02	11.3	5.66	6.3	15.5	6.9	2.4
Gladwin	.15	0.5	.17	.07	--	99.46	25.1	4.42	11.1	6.6	2.7	23.6
Gogebic	.23	0.6	.45	.02	--	99.43	25.3	2.05	10.6	6.4	2.2	10.5
Grand Traverse	.44	1.1	.56	.33	--	98.88	18.3	4.16	10.5	5.5	8.3	4.4
Gratiot	.44	0.4	.05	.11	2.23	99.65	20.4	4.09	15.0	8.5	3.6	6.3
Hillsdale	.42	0.4	.13	.19	--	99.57	23.1	5.68	10.5	6.9	6.6	8.5
Houghton	.39	0.6	.05	.11	--	99.42	29.5	3.12	9.9	10.3	8.9	17.4
Huron	.38	0.2	.01	.07	1.21	99.76	27.1	2.46	11.4	6.0	2.7	7.7
Ingham	2.94	6.4	.23	5.51	2.67	93.61	13.6	6.83	5.9	12.9	5.7	3.0
Ionia	.50	2.7	.09	2.39	--	97.29	19.5	4.20	12.7	7.5	6.0	6.7
Iosco	.28	4.0	.35	2.96	--	96.11	19.8	5.35	8.1	4.0	4.2	9.8
Iron	.16	0.4	.30	.03	--	99.59	23.6	2.64	14.8	10.2	5.5	15.2
Isabella	.50	2.2	.98	.73	.93	97.84	20.6	4.21	6.3	6.8	5.5	7.2
Jackson	1.61	6.3	.12	5.93	1.10	93.66	13.1	5.57	[illegible]	8.9	7.1	4.4
Kalamazoo	2.27	5.3	.13	4.75	.69	94.73	12.5	5.87	[illegible]	6.4	4.4	3.2
Kalkaska	.06	0.3	.23	--	--	99.75	26.3	5.04	10.5	15.4	5.7	11.2
Kent	4.63	6.1	.27	5.61	1.10	93.90	13.3	5.45	12.7	8.8	5.2	2.2
Keweenaw	.03	1.2	.04	.88	--	98.85	28.8	0.0	9.9	13.9	0.0	15.7
Lake	.06	22.9	.26	22.50	--	77.11	39.0	7.79	10.0	22.0	9.2	17.3
Lapeer	.59	9.9	.09	.59	1.63	99.10	17.7	2.73	6.3	7.8	5.6	7.0
Leelanau	.12	1.7	1.20	.21	--	98.31	22.6	2.53	10.5	4.1	6.8	6.9
Lenawee	.92	2.1	.16	.68	--	97.95	17.5	5.42	10.1	4.6	6.2	5.2
Livingston	.66	1.2	.19	.83	.79	98.79	17.5	4.73	7.8	3.1	5.6	4.1

Kalkaska	.06	0.3	.23	--	--	99.75	26.3	5.04	10.5	15.4	5.7	11.2
Kent	4.63	6.1	.27	5.61	1.10	93.90	13.3	5.45	12.7	8.8	5.2	2.2
Keweenaw	.03	1.2	.04	.88	--	98.85	28.8	0.0	9.9	13.9	0.0	15.7
Lake	.06	22.9	.26	22.50	--	77.11	39.0	7.79	10.0	22.0	9.2	17.3
Lapeer	.59	9.9	.09	.59	1.63	99.10	17.7	2.73	6.3	7.8	5.6	7.0
Leelanau	.12	1.7	1.20	.21	--	98.31	22.6	2.53	10.5	4.1	6.8	6.9
Lenawee	.92	2.1	.16	.68	--	97.95	17.5	5.42	10.1	4.6	6.2	5.2
Livingston	.66	1.2	.19	.83	.79	98.79	17.5	4.73	7.8	3.1	5.6	4.1
Luce	.08	1.0	.91	.07	--	98.97	23.3	7.30	13.8	8.7	7.1	15.9
Mackinac	.11	2.2	1.90	.06	--	97.81	22.0	3.32	20.0	11.7	6.0	13.6
Macomb	7.05	1.6	.09	1.21	.76	98.44	6.3	4.02	6.6	3.4	5.0	1.5
Manistee	.23	1.2	.60	.38	--	98.80	18.0	3.11	11.7	6.8	4.1	9.1
Marquette	.73	2.4	.20	1.88	.94	97.56	18.9	3.22	8.2	6.5	5.4	11.1
Mason	.25	1.0	.20	.49	--	98.99	19.0	3.68	8.3	8.1	3.2	9.8
Mecosta	.32	1.8	.16	1.44	--	98.18	27.5	3.01	8.7	5.8	4.4	9.0
Menominee	.28	0.8	.65	.07	--	99.24	22.8	1.88	7.5	6.2	9.8	14.5
Midland	.72	0.9	.08	.23	1 08	99.14	13.7	4.49	7.0	6.9	4.8	5.1
Missaukee	.08	0.5	.41	.01	--	99.55	28.3	3.55	12.9	8.6	11.3	15.7
Monroe	1.33	1.9	.06	1.72	1.54	98.09	13.7	8.06	13.1	5.0	4.7	5.5
Montcalm	.45	0.7	.14	.14	1.05	99.31	23.3	4.62	12.7	7.2	7.0	8.6
Montmorency	.06	0.1	.04	.02	--	99.94	33.0	2.72	9.8	6.1	17.9	16.7
Muskegon	1.77	11.1	.30	10.62	1.41	88.87	13.7	5.27	10.6	15.1	5.9	3.6
Newaygo	.32	2.5	.14	1.90	1.96	97.52	25.0	3.56	11.4	11.5	5.0	13.5
Oakland	10.23	3.6	.08	3.13	1.14	96.45	6.6	5.21	6.7	6.0	4.9	1.5
Oceana	.20	1.8	.44	.29	--	98.23	21.4	3.06	17.5	10.8	3.3	9.9
Ogemaw	.13	0.2	.16	.02	--	99.76	29.5	5.77	27.5	13.5	7.1	26.6
Ontonagon	.12	0.6	.40	.01	--	99.45	26.9	4.06	5.6	8.1	4.5	23.3
Osceola	.17	0.3	.11	.08	--	99.74	25.6	5.66	12.9	5.9	3.3	12.0
Oscoda	.05	0.4	.30	.02	--	99.62	29.4	6.04	12.8	11.9	22.8	20.3
Otsego	.12	0.5	.15	.15	--	99.49	20.1	2.95	9.4	4.4	8.6	9.5
Ottawa	1.44	0.7	.15	.28	2.15	99.33	12.2	4.32	8.2	4.4	3.5	2.4
Presque Isle	.14	0.1	.03	--	--	99.90	20.6	3.30	4.3	6.0	7.0	9.6
Roscommon	.11	0.5	.20	.11	--	99.50	27.6	2.98	7.0	10.6	0.9	5.2
Saginaw	2.48	12.8	.12	12.22	4.31	87.22	13.9	6.64	6.7	15.9	6.3	3.7
St. Clair	1.35	2.7	.18	2.25	1.04	97.34	19.0	6.07	11.6	9.8	5.5	6.1
St. Joseph	.53	2.4	.09	2.16	--	97.63	18.7	6.78	5.8	8.2	3.6	4.6
Sanilac	.39	0.3	.04	.02	2.73	99.70	24.4	4.24	12.0	4.9	5.9	7.7
Schoolcraft	.09	0.5	.44	.04	--	99.50	25.4	2.29	13.3	13.9	12.1	13.9
Shiawassee	.71	0.4	.12	.05	.81	99.65	16.5	4.29	16.7	9.2	4.4	4.7
Tuscola	.55	1.0	.09	.71	2.08	99.01	20.1	4.09	12.3	6.2	5.9	9.2
Van Buren	.63	8.8	.36	7.93	1.07	91.16	22.5	7.09	10.3	13.1	3.7	6.2
Washtenaw	2.64	8.9	.12	7.61	1.00	91.14	13.3	5.70	6.4	5.4	5.9	2.6
Wayne	30.05	27.7	.17	27.04	1.54	72.32	10.6	8.65	6.6	4.9	6.9	2.3
Wexford	.22	0.2	.11	.01	--	99.82	21.5	5.82	12.9	10.3	6.1	9.6

State Total Population = 8,875,083 State Total Households = 2,691,400 Average Number of Persons per Household = 3.2

*Poverty Incidence in Michigan by County, Michigan Department of Labor, Michigan Economic Opportunity Office, Lansing

(1), (2) General population Characteristics, 1970 U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(3), (4) Population Report, Institute for Community Development and Services, Michigan State University, May, 1972
(5), (6) (NOTE: Spanish Language percentage only available for counties with more than 400 residents.)
(7) Sales Management Magazine, June 1971
(8) Michigan Department of Education, Research Date Program Section, (School drop-out rate for grades 9-12)
(9) Michigan Department of Labor, MESC, Research and Statistics Division
(10) Michigan Department of Social Services, Data Reporting Division
(11) Michigan Department of Public Health
(12) U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE --Summary Chart of Basic Survival Characteristics

County	Median School Years Completed for 25 years and older*						Percent High School Graduates*					
	Total		Black (1)		Spanish Language (2)		Total		Black (1)		Spanish Language (2)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alcona	10.0	11.2					35.3	42.8				
Alger	10.7	12.0					41.3	51.2				
Allegan	11.1	11.8	9.1	8.8	6.3	8.6	43.9	48.5	26.2	31.7	25.2	45.1
Alpena	11.6	12.0					48.0	51.5				
Antrim	11.6	12.1					47.4	53.0				
Arenac	10.2	10.5					38.9	38.5				
Baraga	10.3	11.7					37.7	48.1				
Barry	12.0	12.2					51.8	57.0				
Bay	11.5	11.8	9.8	10.1	8.1	7.4	46.7	48.8	33.6	33.9	24.5	22.2
Benzie	11.9	12.2					49.0	57.1				
Berrien	12.1	12.1	9.0	9.6	12.3	12.3	52.0	52.2	24.0	23.1	57.2	58.0
Branch	11.4	12.0					46.2	51.9				
Calhoun	12.0	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.2	50.8	55.5	35.2	37.7	40.5	38.5
Cass	11.8	12.0	8.9	10.1			48.3	51.0	26.0	28.7		
Charlevoix	11.8	12.2					48.6	57.2				
Cheboygan	11.5	12.0					47.0	51.6				
Chippewa	12.1	12.1	12.4				53.3	54.9	75.0			
Clare	10.9	11.4					41.8	44.8				
Clinton	12.0	12.2					50.2	60.2				
Crawford	11.6	12.1					47.2	55.7				
Delta	11.4	12.1					46.6	52.1				
Dickinson	11.5	12.1					47.1	52.8				
Eaton	12.3	12.3			10.6	8.9	59.7	64.0			39.3	25.2
Emmet	12.1	12.2					54.7	59.2				
Genesee	12.0	12.1	10.5	11.1	10.8	10.9	50.2	54.3	34.6	39.8	41.2	42.4
Gladwin	10.4	11.3					39.1	43.8				
Gogebic	11.4	12.1					45.7	53.5				
Grand Traverse	12.2	12.3					56.7	61.9				
Gratiot	12.0	12.2			8.8	9.6	51.7	56.3			34.6	38.9
Hillsdale	12.1	12.2					53.6	59.4				
Houghton	10.5	11.9					40.9	49.6				
Huron	10.0	10.9					39.2	44.4				
Ingham	12.5	12.4	10.9	11.3	9.7	9.8	64.1	65.9	40.7	43.6	40.2	40.0
Ionia	12.0	12.1	7.7				49.8	55.1	20.2			
Iosco	12.2	12.2	12.5				56.2	58.9	80.5			
Iron	10.8	12.1					42.0	54.1				
Isabella	12.0	12.2					51.1	57.0				
Jackson	12.0	12.1	9.9	10.4	11.2	10.7	49.8	54.6	21.7	33.1	42.3	41.5
Kalamazoo	12.3	12.3	9.5	10.6	11.3	12.3	59.0	62.2	29.7	35.7	44.7	56.4
Kalkaska	10.3	11.9					37.0	48.7				
Kent	12.1	12.2	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.9	53.2	56.6	27.5	29.7	31.4	34.8
Keweenaw	8.8	9.6					33.2	32.8				
Lake	9.8	10.4	.5	8.4			32.5	39.3	13.9	18.7		
Lapeer	12.0	12.1			6.4	4.7	49.6	54.1			15.1	12.7

Isabella	12.0	12.2					51.1	57.0				
Jackson	12.0	12.1	9.9	10.4	11.2	10.7	49.8	54.6	21.7	33.1	42.3	41.5
Kalamazoo	12.3	12.3	9.5	10.6	11.3	12.3	59.0	62.2	29.7	35.7	44.7	56.4
Kalkaska	10.3	11.9					37.0	48.7				
Kent	12.1	12.2	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.9	53.2	56.6	27.5	29.7	31.4	34.8
Keweenaw	8.8	9.6					33.2	32.8				
Lake	9.8	10.4	.5	8.4			32.5	39.3	13.9	18.7		
Lapeer	12.0	12.1			6.4	4.7	49.6	54.1			15.1	12.7
Leelanau	12.0	12.2					50.5	57.0				
Lenawee	12.0	12.2	11.9		8.5	8.1	50.8	57.0	49.5		20.4	20.7
Livingston	12.1	12.2			12.3		53.8	60.3			64.7	
Luce	9.8	11.3					37.9	46.2				
Mackinac	10.8	12.0					41.5	50.0				
Macomb	12.1	12.2	10.0	10.6	12.3	12.2	54.9	56.7	35.9	35.0	59.0	56.2
Manistee	11.7	12.0					48.1	50.9				
Marquette	12.2	12.3	10.9	12.4	12.3	12.6	57.2	60.8	40.4	60.8	61.5	82.3
Mason	12.0	12.1					49.8	55.0				
Mecosta	12.1	12.2					54.3	56.5				
Menominee	11.2	12.0					44.8	51.1				
Midland	12.6	12.5			13.0	12.7	66.2	67.8			68.8	71.3
Missaukee	9.6	11.3					32.8	44.5				
Monroe	11.1	11.7			9.9	8.9	43.6	47.9			31.7	24.3
Montcalm	11.5	12.1					46.7	52.0				
Montmorency	10.2	11.3					40.5	44.8				
Muskegon	11.3	11.8	8.9	9.9	9.2	9.4	44.4	48.4	21.4	25.6	30.7	24.6
Newaygo	10.7	11.9	10.3	9.1			40.2	49.4	39.7	33.3		
Oakland	12.5	12.4	10.1	10.6	12.0	12.0	63.0	64.8	32.9	37.0	49.8	50.5
Oceana	11.2	12.1					45.1	52.2				
Ogemaw	10.4	11.4					40.0	44.3				
Ontonagon	11.3	12.1					45.5	54.3				
Osceola	10.8	12.0					42.3	50.4				
Oscoda	10.1	12.1					36.4	52.1				
Otsego	12.1	12.2					53.2	58.7				
Ottawa	11.7	12.1			6.3	6.6	47.7	53.2			14.0	13.5
Presque Isle	9.9	10.8					36.1	43.0				
Roscommon	11.2	11.9					43.6	49.4				
Saginaw	11.8	12.1	9.6	10.4	8.3	8.4	48.2	52.9	23.5	29.6	22.3	22.5
St. Clair	11.9	12.1	10.2	10.1	9.2	10.6	49.1	53.6	31.6	28.4	21.2	39.0
St. Joseph	12.0	12.1	8.9	9.5			51.8	55.7	26.3	32.9		
Sanilac	10.8	12.0			7.9	5.5	42.9	50.2			12.2	17.1
Schoolcraft	10.5	11.5					38.3	46.4				
Shiawassee	12.0	12.1					50.4	55.7				
Tuscola	11.2	11.9			9.6	8.5	44.9	49.0			22.3	22.4
Van Buren	11.4	11.8	9.4	9.6	8.4		45.3	48.5	27.8	28.4	12.7	
Washtenaw	12.7	12.6	10.9	11.1	16.6		66.7	68.3	40.0	41.9	78.2	
Wayne	11.5	11.8	10.3	11.0			46.4	48.5	33.6	39.8		
Wexford	11.5	12.1					46.8	52.8				

*General Social and Economic Characteristics, Michigan, 1970, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(1) Counties with 400 or more Black population.
(2) Counties with 400 or more Spanish Language population.

TABLE --Summary Chart of Basic Survival Characteristics*

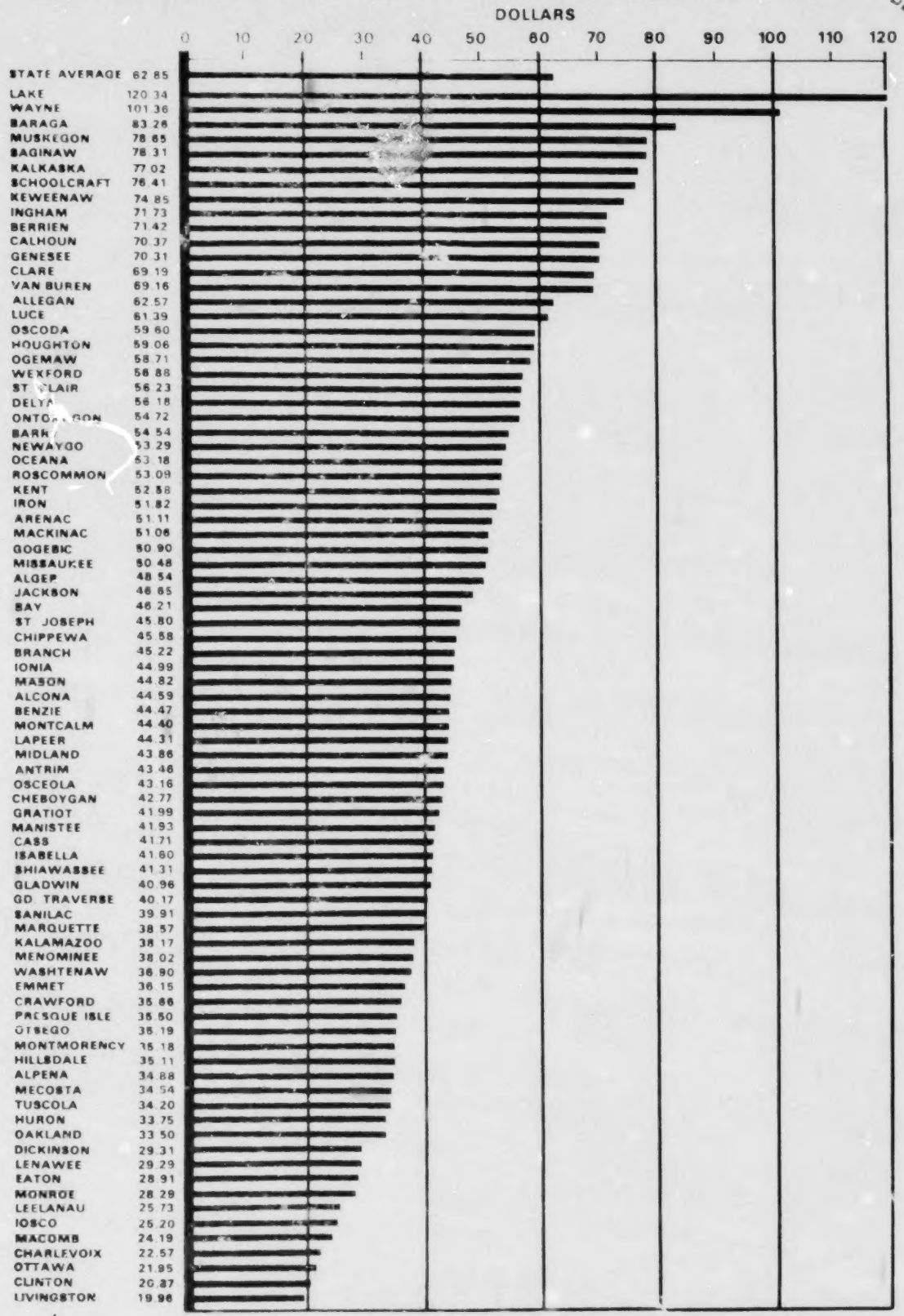
County	Income: Median for Families[3]			Income: Per Capita[2]			Female Heads[2] of Household with Children Under 18	Median Age[4]			Age Adjusted[2] Death Rate (All Causes)[1]	Total Number[5] of MD's and DO's		Total Number[5] of Dentists
	Total 1969	Black	Spanish Language	Total[2]	Black	Spanish Language		Total	Black M/F	Spanish Language		M.D.	D.O.	
Alcona	$5,842	$	$	$2,172	$	$	64	36.9			10.3	1		3
Alger	8,014			2,276			81	30.3	29.4		10.5	2		2
Allegan	9,309	5,100	7,107	2,649	1,691	1,766	624	25.9	20.4/29.2	17.2	95.5	26	3	14
Alpena	8,765			2,552			352	24.9	14.2/ 9.4		99.3	25	1	16
Antrim	8,043			2,462			121	30.3			10.4	3	5	7
Arenac	8,320			2,467			97	28.9	92.1		9.8	4	1	3
Baraga	8,045			2,600			85	30.2	28.1		11.8	4		2
Barry	9,704			2,847			624	27.7	24.7/42.5		8.8	17	4	9
Bay	10,408	5,862	5,910	3,065	2,101	1,427	352	25.4	21.6/20.5	15.6	9.7	84	28	45
Benzie	7,760			2,450			121	31.8	46.3/37.5		11.3	3	2	6
Berrien	10,056	4,963	8,133	3,039	1,723	2,332	2,492	27.4	18.5/19.7	19.4	10.1	122	21	78
Branch	9,325			2,659			423	27.8	19.2/18.6		10.0	29	4	13
Calhoun	10,789	6,298	8,260	3,313	2,203	1,982	2,235	27.9	20.9/23.0	18.1	9.6	127	37	75
Cass	9,781	6,208		3,008	2,004		465	28.2	23.7/28.3		9.3	8	5	8
Charlevoix	8,535			2,543			146	27.8	22.5/32.5		10.8	8	2	9
Cheboygan	7,660			2,435			199	27.3	20.8/66.3		9.4	10	1	5
Chippewa	7,131	3,683		2,217	1,692			24.1	21.8/14.2		10.7	18	2	13
Clare	7,547			2,367			204	30.9	52.5		9.1	4	6	6
Clinton	11,014			3,019		2,405	383	24.0	31.3/40.0	17.1	9.1	10	5	10
Crawford	7,930			2,507			111	27.5	26.3		10.6	8		3
Delta	8,779			2,598			345	28.2	23.8/42.5		10.4	21		20
Dickinson	8,316			2,526			211	35.1			8.7	28		14
Eaton	11,423		9,868	3,343		2,201	609	24.9	25.0/21.3	15.3	9.6	19	8	20
Emmet	8,610			2,700			216	28.0	28.1/18.8		9.4	53		16
Genesee	11,255	8,024	9,995	3,327	2,318	2,077	7,117	24.4	19.5/20.2	17.8	9.6	341	152	187
Gladwin	8,157			2,449			115	30.0	35.0		9.1	4	5	3
Gogebic	7,236			2,230			209	38.4			10.8	13	2	7
Grand Traverse	9,542			2,853			453	28.4	27.5/30.8		8.7	95	23	29
Gratiot	8,891		9,157	2,649		2,077	387	25.2	21.4/20.0	18.2	9.3	29	10	10
Hillsdale	8,895			2,650			336	27.2	26.8/22.1		8.7	16	6	14
Houghton	6,300			2,104			309	28.8	19.0/20.0		11.2	29		11
Huron	7,785			2,399		1,279	313	28.9	21.9	15.9	10.1	19	6	15
Ingham	11,193	4,948	8,333	3,444	2,372	2,217	3,663	23.5	19.3/19.9	18.0	8.6	329	77	158
Ionia	9,578			2,633	324		465	24.6	22.3/31.7		9.4	22	14	19
Iosco	7,165			2,295			250	25.0	22.2/17.8		9.7	11	1	12
Iron	7,443			2,374			129	42.8			10.1	7	3	9
Isabella	9,207		4,100	2,424		1,710	372	21.8	21.2/18.9	21.4	8.8	29	8	14
Jackson	10,726	6,481	10,520	3,218	1,556	2,597	1,754	27.3	27.4/22.3	20.0	9.5	111	18	71
Kalamazoo	11,037	5,088	9,500	3,382	1,976	2,807	2,489	24.5	19.8/20.7	22.4	8.6	281	13	116
Kalkaska	6,686			2,141			74	30.9			11.1	4		2
Kent	10,692	5,598	8,378	3,271	1,884	1,963	5,750	25.8	18.1/20.1	18.9	9.0	495	86	282
Keweenaw	4,809			1,887			22	38.2	23.3/22.5		13.1	1		1
Lake	6,000	2,175		2,067	1,387		63	38.3	44.3/54.9		11.6	7	1	4
Lapeer	10,388		8,143	2,705		2,079	434	24.8	24.3/23.7	19.2	9.9	19	22	18
Leelanau	8,278			2,556			80	29.4	27.5/ 4.2		8.5	2	1	6
Lenawee	10,027	9,500	8,776	2,947	1,745	1,855	842	26.4	19.9/17.8	18.3	9.6	54	6	35
Livingston	11,551		11,077	3,320	1,225	2,955	495	25.5	17.6/41.4	19.4	8.9	25	11	24
Luce	8,974			2,314			85	34.9	76.5		8.9	9		4

Kent	10,692	5,598	8,378	3,271	1,884	1,963	5,750	25.8	18.1/20.1	18.9	9.0	495	86	252
Keweenaw	4,809			1,887			22	38.2	23.3/22.5		13.1	1		1
Lake	6,000	2,175		2,067	1,387		63	38.3	44.3/54.9		11.6	7		4
Lapeer	10,388		8,143	2,705		2,079	434	24.8	24.3/23.7	19.2	9.9	19	22	58
Leelanau	8,278			2,558			80	29.4	27.5/ 4.2		8.5	2		6
Lenawee	10,027	9,500	8,776	2,947	1,745	1,855	842	26.4	19.9/17.8	18.3	9.6	54	6	9
Livingston	11,551		11,077	3,320	1,225	2,965	495	25.5	17.6/41.4	19.4	8.9	25	31	84
Luce	8,974			2,314			85	34.9	76.5		8.9	9		4
Mackinac	7,273			2,259			104	29.1			9.7	5		4
Macomb	12,110	7,068	13,280	3,605	2,262	3,077	5,913	24.6	19.9/21.0	20.0	8.8	270	186	525
Manistee	8,365			2,616			194	30.9	18.8/40.6		10.7	17	8	22
Marquette	8,562	3,206	7,779	2,521	1,562	2,270	613	24.2	20.6/19.0	21.8	10.2	67		40
Mason	8,476			2,651			245	31.3	24.2/35.0		9.5	18	3	12
Menasha	7,902	1,816		2,500	2,099		215	22.7	20.6/19.5		9.5	13	6	7
Menominee	7,703			2,308			197	30.5			9.8	12		7
Midland	11,618		11,906	3,485		2,340	523	24.0	23.1/22.5	20.8	8.5	73	3	34
Missaukee	6,820			2,058			58	29.6			10.6	3	1	1
Monroe	11,398	7,738		3,213	2,272		1,080	25.0	20.3/23.2	14.3	8.9	47	16	27
Montcalm	8,526			2,601		1,541	413	27.9	44.2/25.0	17.3	10.1	16	29	31
Montmorency	5,851			2,112			56	36.0			10.9		1	
Muskegon	9,757	5,828	7,366	2,889	1,908	1,961	2,528	25.7	18.2/19.7	18.5	9.5	128	53	70
Newaygo	8,121	3,438		2,537	1,420	1,253	317	27.8	41.4/41.6	13.1	9.6	14	2	3
Oakland	14,826	7,045	10,726	4,515	2,325	3,294	9,674	26.5	20.2/21.9	19.7	8.3	1,293	400	669
Oceana	8,000			2,403			162	27.5	60.0/51.3		9.2	7	2	6
Ogemaw	6,545			2,250			129	32.6			11.0	5	2	1
Ontonagon	8,421			2,342			93	29.6			13.0	4		10
Osceola	7,961			2,406			153	28.1	57.5/60.0		10.1	5	3	
Oscoda	6,411			2,469			43	37.2			9.9	5	1	
Otsego	9,413			2,794			99	26.3	30.0/23.0		9.1	10		5
Ottawa	10,445		7,857	3,005		1,757	1,050	24.2	19.8/21.7	17.6	8.4	85	13	55
Presque Isle	7,889			2,385			207	28.5			9.5	3	2	3
Roscommon	6,895			2,566			118	40.9	18.8		10.3	7	4	5
Saginaw	10,878	7,051	8,462	3,152	2,011	2,060	3,105	24.8	18.6/19.5	17.6	9.8	185	60	105
St. Clair	10,125	4,877	9,917	3,048	1,972	2,286	1,467	26.8	15.4/23.3	14.7	10.2	87	14	50
St. Joseph	9,686	4,731		3,010	1,832		543	28.6	28.8/36.4		10.4	31	7	18
Sanilac	8,583		8,286	2,508		1,740	292	28.0	13.3/20.0	15.7	10.5	17	8	9
Schoolcraft	7,692			2,274			89	31.4			10.9	5		7
Shiawassee	10,540		9,000	3,068		2,354	596	25.0	35.0/25.0	19.3	9.9	31	8	23
Tuscola	9,558		8,205	2,663		1,551	384	25.5	18.6/19.2	15.3	10.5	20	11	10
Van Buren	8,735	5,115	5,700	2,680	1,822	1,662	732	27.6	25.8/29.2	16.8	9.7	30	1	26
Washtenaw	12,294	5,746	7,698	3,767	2,544	3,166	2,581	23.6	21.9/23.0	22.7	8.4	944	19	310
Wayne	11,351	7,175	9,497	3,505	2,517	2,755	51,899	28.1	22.8/24.2	20.9	10.2	815	648	1,442
Wexford	8,024			2,438			250	28.9			10.7	21	3	8

(1) per 1,000 population
(2) County Health Statistical Profiles, Michigan Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, January 1, 1973
(3) U. S. Census of Population: 1970, and U. S. Census of Population: 1960.
(4) Table 35, General Population Characteristics for Michigan, 1970, U. S. Bureau of the Census
(5) HEALTH IN MICHIGAN: A Profile, 1971, CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, Michigan Department of Public Health.

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENTS EXPENDED PER INHABITANT BY COUNTY, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1972. 1/

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



1/ *Based on payments for Old Age Assistance, Aid To The Blind, Aid To The Disabled, Aid To Dependent Children and General Assistance in relation to the general population.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Bald, F. Clever. Michigan in Four Centuries. New York: Harper, 1961.

Banner, Melvin E. The Black Pioneer in Michigan. Midland: Pendell Publishing Company, 1973.

Bennett, Lerone, Jr. Before the Mayflower. Chicago: Penquin Books, Inc., 1966

Coggan, Blanche B. "The Underground Railroad," Michigan Challenge. Michigan State Chamber of Commerce, June 1968.

Choldin, Harvey L. and Trout, Grafton. Mexican Americans in Transition-Migration and Employment in Michigan Cities. East Lansing: Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, 1969.

Cleland, Charles E. "An Introduction to the Cultures and Histories of the Indians of the Great Lakes," The Art of the Great Lakes Indians. Flint Institute of Arts.

DeVoto, Bernard. The Course of Empire. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co.,1962.

Dunbar, Willis F. Michigan: A History of the Wolverine State. Grand Rapids: Eerdman, 1965.

Fitting, James E. The Archaeology of Michigan. Garden City, N. Y.: The Natural History Press, 1970.

Hart, Nelson, et. al. (ed) The Black Church in America. N.Y.: Basic Books, 1971.

Kappler, Charles J. Indian Treaties 1778-1883. New York, N. Y.: Interland Publishing Inc. 1972.

Krieber, A. L. Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America. University of California Publications in Archealogy and Ethnology. Volume 38, Berkley.

Lanham, James H. History of Michigan, Civil and Topographical. New York: E. French, 1839.

Maslow, A. H. Motivation and Personality, second edition. Harper and Row, 1970.

McLuhan, T. C. Touch of the Earth. New York: Promontory Press, 1971.

Meir, Matt S. and Rivera, Feliciano. The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans. New York: Hill and Wang, 1972.

Quimby, George Ewing. Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1960.

Report of the National Advisory Council on Civil Disorders: Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968.

Ritzenthaler, Robert E. and Ritzenthaler, Pat. The Woodland Indians of the Western Great Lakes, Garden City, N. Y.: The Natural History Press, 1970.

Royce, Charles C. Indian Land Cessions in the United States. Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899.

Taylor, Theodore W. The States and Their Indian Citizens. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Washington, D. C.

Washington, Joseph R. The Politics of God. Boston: Beacon Press, 1967.

Bulletins

Fact Sheet on Institutional Racism, Foundation for Change, New York, March 1973.

"It's Good Business - Good for Business, A Guide for Utilizing an Untapped Manpower Resource" Lansing, Management Assistance Program, Michigan State Chamber of Commerce, 1972.

Newspapers

Katzman, David M. "The Early Roots of Black Life in Detroit." The Detroit Free Press, December 9, 1973.

Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La., January 12, 1974.

New York Times, November 12, 1972, pg. 27.

"Treaty with the Chippewa - 1826" The Nishnaubee News, Marquette, Michigan, Volume 3, November 3, 1973.

Periodicals

"The Black Community and Revenue Sharing." The Joint Center for Political Studies, 1973.

Bronder, Leonard D. "Michigan Employment Outlook 1980." Michigan State Economic Record. East Lansing: Michigan State University, May-June 1970.

Brown, George H. "Patterns of Change in the United States." Michigan State Economic Record. East Lansing: Michigan State University. February, 1971.

Butler, Broadus N. "Integration of Detroit Public Schools: Past Problems and Present Promise." Michigan Challenge. Michigan State Chamber of Commerce. June 1968.

Catton, Bruce. "The Joy Above the Stars, the Terror Below the Ice." Family Weekly. December 30, 1973.

Coggan, Blanche B. "The Underground Railroad and Black-White Cooperation." Michigan Challenge. Michigan State Chamber of Commerce. June, 1968.

"Economics Affects Integration." Teachers Voice. East Lansing: Michigan Education Association. November 5, 1973.

Gregory, Karl D. "Black Progress - The Current Controversy." New Detroit Now. 1973.

Hall, Harry R. "New Thrust for Career Education." Michigan Challenge. Lansing: Michigan State Chamber of Commerce. November - December, 1971.

"Housing Activity in Michigan." Michigan State Economic Record. East Lansing: Michigan State University. 1972.

"Indian History in the Saginaw Valley." The Michigan Archealogist. Vol. 14. 1968.

Johnstone, Ronald L. "Negro Preachers Take Sides." Review of Religious Research. Fall, 1969.

Katzman, David M. "Early Settlers in Michigan." Michigan Challenge. The Negro in Michigan, Michigan State Chamber of Commerce. June, 1968. Free Press.

Klein, Richard H. "A Perspective on the MESBIC Program." Business Topics. Michigan State University Press. Autumn 1972. Vol. 20, #4.

Kruger, Daniel H. "Michigan's Unemployment Pattern." Michigan State Economic Record. East Lansing: Michigan State University. March-April 1972.

Larkin, Frances A. and Sandretto, Anita M. "Dietary Patterns and the Use of Commodity Foods." Journal of Home Economics. June 1970. pp. 387-8.

Salazar, Ruben. "Who is a Chicano? And What is it the Chicanos Want?" NCHO Newsletter. Vol. 3. November, 1973.

Taylor, Milton C. "Detroit: Agenda for Fiscal Survival." Michigan State Economic Record. East Lansing: Michigan State University. March-April 1972.

Verway, David I. "Poverty's Changing Pace." Michigan State Economic Record. East Lansing: April 1970.

Vigmostad, Trygve. "Changing Housing Patterns in Metropolitan, Michigan." Michigan State Economic Record. East Lansing: Michigan State University, July-August 1972.

Vredevoogd, W. E. Rural Poverty in Michigan. Rural Manpower Center. Michigan State University. 1970.

Reports

Annual Report - 1972, Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Executive Office, Lansing, 1973.

Annual Report - 1972, Flint Human Relations Commission, 1973.

Booth, James and Charles Mulhallone. 1972 Estimates on Demand for Non-Local Seasonal Agricultural Labor in Michigan. Agricultural Economics. Michigan State University, May 1, 1972.

Bureau of Environmental Health for Michigan, 1972. Narrative Report. Lansing: Michigan Department of Public Health.

Census 1860

Census 1870

Census 1880

Census 1890

Compendium of the Returns of the 6th Census. U. S. Bureau of the Census.

County Health Statistical Profiles. Michigan Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics. January 1, 1973.

Criminal Statistics, 1972, Michigan Department of Corrections 1973.

Current Population Reports. Census Bureau No. 46, 1972.

"Death by 800 Cause Code: County, Sex and Race, 1972 County Totals, Ingham." Lansing: Department of Public Health Statistics, 1973.

"Death by 800 Cause Code: County, Sex and Race, 1972 County Totals, Oakland." Lansing: Department of Public Health Statistics, 1973.

"Death by 800 Cause Code: County, Sex and Race, 1972 County Totals, Wayne." Lansing: Department of Public Health Statistics, 1973.

Dual, Peter. Black and NonBlack Educators in Michigan Public Schools. Lansing: Michigan Education Association, 1973.

Equality of Access to Higher Education in Michigan. Lansing: A Report to the State Board of Education. Adhoc Advisory Committee on Equality of Access to Higher Education, 1971.

Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Post Season Report. Employment Security Commission, Detroit, Michigan: 1971.

Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Post Season Report. Employment Security Commission, Detroit, Michigan: 1970.

Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Post Season Report. Employment Security Commission, Detroit, Michigan, 1969.

Gregory, Carl D., Brief Report of the State of the Black Economy, Rochester University, Rochester, Michigan, May 9, 1973.

Governor's Task Force on Migrant Labor. Lansing, Michigan: October 9, 1969.

Humphrey, Joyce. "Extending Educational Opportunity to Minority Families." Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, 1973.

The Impact of Housing Patterns on Job Opportunities, The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing Inc., New York: 1968.

Inner City Business Improvement Forum Annual Report - 1972, Detroit Inner City Business Improvement Forum, 1973.

Jenks, Jeff. Census: 1970, Detroit, Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1973.

Labor Market Data for Genesee, Lapeer, and Shiawasee, Office of Manpower Planning and Coordination, Flint, 1972.

Lewis, Robert. Michigan Health Survey A Brief Report of Operational Status. Michigan Department of Public Health. January 14, 1970.

Manpower Development Training Report, First Quarter Fiscal Year 1974, Management Release #115, Michigan Employment Security Commission Research and Statistics Division. Lansing: 1974.

McAllister and Associates, Report on Conditions in Flint. City of Flint, 1973.

Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1971-1972 Annual Report Civil Rights Commission. Lansing, 1973.

Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1970-1971 Annual Report Civil Rights Commission. Lansing, 1972.

Michigan Comprehensive Substance Abuse Plan, Office of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Executive Office of the Governor, Lansing: March 1973.

Michigan Department of Social Services, Percentage Distribution of Recipients Under State Administer Programs by Race, by Counties. Lansing: June 1973.

Michigan Department of Social Services. Report No. 161. 1973.

Michigan Health Survey - Adrian. (ECHO Program, February 1970 to September 1971). Adrian: Lenawee County Health Department, 1972.

Michigan Health Survey - Detroit, 1972. (ECHO Program. Detroit City Health Department). Detroit: 1972.

Michigan Health Survey - Detroit (ECHO Program 1970-72). Detroit City Health Department, 1972.

Michigan Health Survey - Grand Rapids, Wyoming Area. (ECHO Program April 1970 to February 1972). Grand Rapids - Kent County Health Department, 1973.

Michigan Health Survey - Lansing, East Lansing, (ECHO Program September 1970 to December 1971). Lansing: Ingham County Health Department, 1972.

Michigan Health Survey - Muskegon Area, ECHO Program March 1970 - December 1971): 1972, Muskegon County Health Department, 1972.

Migrant Services Report, 1971. Department of Social Services. Lansing: 1972.

Minority - Owned Business. U. S. Census, 1970.

Post-Season Rural Manpower Report - 1972. Rural Manpower Service Section, Department of Labor. Detroit: 1973.

Poverty Incidence in Michigan by County, Lansing. Michigan Economic Opportunity Office, Michigan Department of Labor. Lansing: 1972.

Profiles of Michigan ADC Caseload, Department of Social Services, State of Michigan. Lansing: 1968.

Public Assistance Statistics - Fiscal 1972. Michigan Department of Social Services, Research and Program Analysis, Lansing: 1973.

Reaching for Equality, A Projection of Labor Force, Occupation Levels and Distribution by Industry of White and Non White Workers in 1970-1980. State of Michigan Civil Rights Commission. Detroit: 1967.

Reporting the Detroit Riot. American Newspaper Publishers Association. New York: Hill and Wang, 1972.

Report on the Characteristics of Michigan's Non White Population. Michigan State Civil Rights Commission. 1965.

Report of the Task Force on Human Rights, National Education Association. Washington D. C.: 1968.

School Desegregation in Ten Communities. United States Civil Rights Commission. Washington, D.C.: June, 1973.

School Racial Ethnic Census, 1970-71 and 1971-72. Department of Education. Lansing: March, 1973.

Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the U.S. Current Population Reports, Bureau of the Census. 1972.

Statistical Views of the United States. U.S. Bureau of Census. Washington: Senate Printer. 1854.

Ten State Nutrition Survey (1968 - 1970). Health Services and Mental Health Administration, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Atlanta: 1972.

Total Strength of Selected Police Departments, 1971-1972. Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Executive Department, State of Michigan. Lansing: 1973.

Urban Action Needs Analysis - Analysis of Educational Needs. New Detroit, Inc. Detroit: 1972.

Urban Action Needs Analysis - Detroit's Housing Needs. New Detroit, Inc. Detroit: 1973.

Urban Action Needs Analysis - Employment, 1973. New Detroit, Inc. Detroit: 1973.

Urban Action Needs Analysis - Health. New Detroit, Inc. Detroit: 1973.

Urban Action Needs Analysis - Minority Economic Development. New Detroit, Inc. Detroit: 1973.

U.S. Bureau of the Census 1970. Michigan Employment Security Commission, 1973.

Vocational Preparation and Race in Michigan. Civil Rights Commission, State of Michigan. Lansing: 1967.

We Americans: Our Education. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1973.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Welfare Study Commission Report, 1971. Executive Department, State of Michigan. Lansing: 1972.

Williams, Charles, Recommendations for Cultural Pluralism in the School Curriculum in Desegregated Schools. Michigan Education Association. East Lansing: 1973.

Unpublished Materials

Gorwitz, Kurt and Dennis, Ruth. "Lake County Michigan - A Profile of Rural Poverty and its Relationship to Public Heal th," 1973. (Mimeographed.)

"Highlights," Ten State Nutrition Survey. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Health Services and Mental Health Administration Center for Disease Control. Atlanta, Georgia. 1968-70.

Humphrey, Joyce, "Extending Educational Opportunity to Minority Families." Cooperative Extension Services, Michigan State University. 1973.

Lindstrom, Carol. The Spanish Language Population in Cristo Rey, Unpublished Master's Thesis. Michigan State University. East Lansing: 1974.

Ruiz, Felipe. Unpublished Study of the Southwestern Detroit Spanish Language Community, Michigan Health Survey, Detroit: ECHO Program. Detroit City Health Department. 1973.

A Study of the Socioeconomic Status of Michigan Indians. The Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs. November, 1971.

Other

"Black Journey." The Michigan Exhibit. Consumers Power Company. Jackson, Michigan: 1973.

Gorwitz, Kurt, and Chadzynski, Lawrence. "Profiles of a City in Transition, 1968-1972." Presentation at American Public Health Association Annual Meeting. San Francisco: November 19, 1973.

Negroes in Michigan History, Historical Commission. Lansing: 1970.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MICHIGAN'S HEALTH: AN ANALYSIS OF STATUS, ISSUES AND NEEDS IN THE 1970'S, UNPUBLISHED.

Kurt Gorwitz, Sc.D.
Assistant Director for Research and Analysis
Office of Health and Medical Affairs
Department of Management and Budget

MICHIGAN'S HEALTH: An Analysis of Status, Issues and Needs in the 1970's

Michigan's population increased 1,052,000 between 1960 and 1970, from 7,823,000 to 8,875,000. This increase, about 1.3% per year, gave Michigan the seventh largest state population, the fifth biggest growth rate among the ten major states. Almost all of this rise was due to an excess of births over deaths with the number of people moving into and out of the state virtually in balance. However, most of those migrating to Michigan have been in the younger ages while those moving out have generally been older.

In Michigan, as in all other areas of the United States, there has been a very noticeable and steady decrease in recent years in the number of births. Presently, there are less than 150,000 per year compared with a high of 208,000 in 1957. Each group of 1,000 women must have 2,110 babies in order to reproduce itself (an average of 2.11 per woman). Should this actually happen, our population would ultimately become stable with births equal to deaths. As recently as ten years ago, women on the average had more than three babies. Currently they have less than two and the figure is continuing to decline. The decrease in births has been particularly pronounced among women in their early twenties. The assumption has therefore been expressed that this merely reflects a postponement and we will shortly witness an upsurge in births. We believe that this will prove to be erroneous. In fact, a further decrease in the number of births is a distinct possibility.

The ready availability to all Michigan residents of a wide range of family planning services has undoubtedly reduced the number of unwanted pregnancies and been a major factor in the recent decrease in average family size. However, the prime factor has been the desire for smaller families by men and women of all racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds. This is believed to reflect changing cultural, social and economic conditions.

Since many women with unwanted pregnancies receive inadequate or improper care and have a high rate of complications, the trend toward planned families has been a direct factor in the appreciable reduction noted in the number of stillbirths and infant deaths. The rate for both was at a record low level in 1972. Although data are not readily available, this fact has probably contributed also to a decrease in the number of children born with defects such as blindness, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and mental retardation.

It generally has been assumed that the transition from rapid population growth to the anticipated balance between birth and death would be quite gradual. Michigan, it was thought, would not attain complete population stability (popularly referred to as zero population growth or ZPG) until about the year 2037. If present trends continue as anticipated, the number of births will decrease, the number of deaths will increase, and this balance would be reached much more rapidly, possibly within 15 years. At that point, there would be about 9.8 million Michigan residents.

Because of the large excess of births over deaths, the migration to Michigan of many young people in search of employment, and the movement out of retirement age residents, the state has had a relatively young population with few older residents. In fact, the average (median) age of residents decreased two years between 1960 and 1970 from 28.3 to 26.3. The proportion of all residents 65 years of age or older increased slightly, from 8.2% in 1960 to 8.5% in 1970.

Presently, we are in the midst of a reversal of this trend due to limited job opportunities. Migration into the state is now minimal and is probably exceeded by the number moving out. Our population is increasing about 65,000 per year, or approximately 0.7%, the average age of residents is now beginning to increase and the number of older residents is rising about 25,000 per year. At the end of the present decade, by 1980, there will be about 9.5 million people living in Michigan. This will reflect an increase of 625,000 since the 1970 Census, or 40% less than the 1,052,000 in the previous decade. The average age of state residents will probably have risen to the 28.3 years noted in 1960 and the number 65 years of age or older will be about one million, or 10.5% of the total population.

Almost all of Michigan's population increase has been in the Detroit metropolitan area, beyond the city's boundaries. A majority of the state's residents now live in suburban areas, primarily in the three counties (Macomb, Oakland and Wayne) surrounding Detroit. Concurrently, the major central cities (Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Lansing) as well as the rural counties have been losing residents due to out-migration to suburban areas. Of Michigan's 83 counties, 13 lost population between 1960 and 1970 including 12 of the 15 Upper Peninsula counties. This trend can be expected to continue in the present decade. The proportion living in suburban areas can be expected to reach 60% by 1980 and may reach 75% by the year 2000.

These emerging trends have widespread, pronounced implications of which the following are the most prominent.

1. The decrease in the number of elementary school children which already has been noted will become more pronounced. A substantial decline in the number of high school age students will begin to occur shortly, to be followed before the end of the present decade by those of college age. The need for new classroom buildings at all levels should therefore be limited for some time. It will be concentrated primarily on the replacement of obsolete units, the building of technical school buildings and construction in new residential areas. Unless classroom size is reduced appreciably or an increasing proportion of students complete high school and enter college, the presently prevailing substantial unemployment among school teachers and college faculty will become even more widespread. Among health professions, a shift from specialties such as obstetrics and pediatrics must be anticipated. Cases of communicable diseases such as measles and mumps which occur primarily in the younger ages should greatly decrease in number. In 1967, 208 Michigan hospitals had 3,911 beds for obstetrics patients. Although this number has now been reduced to 173 hospitals with 3,183 beds, most units operate at less than 60% of capacity. A further decrease will undoubtedly occur. A similar trend can be anticipated in pediatrics units.

2. With an increasing number and proportion of older residents, a concomitant increase in the prevalence of chronic conditions such as arteriosclerosis, arthritis, diabetes, heart disease, renal disease and stroke must be anticipated. The annual number of deaths has already begun to rise (from 76,855 in 1968 to 79,210 in 1972), and may exceed 90,000 by 1980. Almost all of this rise has been accounted for by heart disease and cancer. These two diseases are now the underlying cause of 39% and 18%, respectively of all deaths. Other major chronic causes are responsible for an additional 16% of all deaths while 9% died from violent causes (accidents, suicides and homicides). Communicable diseases such as TB which at one time were among the leading causes of deaths now account for less than 1% of all deaths. The total death rate is currently 8.7 per thousand.

Unless there is a major breakthrough in the prevention, early diagnosis and/or treatment of heart disease and cancer, the number of deaths from these two causes will increase sharply in future years. Because of the rising number and proportion of older state residents, the death rate will approach 10.0 by 1980 and may be in excess of 12.0 by the end of the century. Cancer mortality is probably most amenable to some reduction. Deaths from many cancer sites

have declined in recent years due to early detection as well as new and improved treatment procedures. Most of the continuing increase has been accounted for by an average annual rise of more than 100 lung cancer deaths. Lung cancer now accounts for 29.8% of all cancer deaths compared with 18.6% four years earlier. Further, continuing preventive efforts, i.e. reduce cigarette smoking ads; minimize industrial and other air pollution, would therefore be particularly meaningful. However, even if all cancer mortality were eliminated, average life expectancy would increase less than five years and would barely exceed the three score and ten cited in the Bible.

The increasing number of older residents will require new and expanded social and health related resources and services. The ratio of population in the working ages (18-64) to those in the retirement ages (65 and older) will decrease and it will, therefore, become increasingly difficult to find the funds and resources required for these services. A review of the state's role and responsibility in meeting these needs would appear to be indicated. The construction of a variety of facilities to serve this population's segment can be expected to continue for some time, quite possibly at an accelerating pace. In view of the large number of one-person households in this age group, home care and other social services will probably have to be expanded. A shift in the medicine and related professions toward specialities such as gerontology, cardiology, gynecology, and psychiatry should be fostered. The need for such health manpower and services will be most acute in rural counties and in the central areas of major cities where the increase in the number of older residents will continue to be most pronounced.

3. Detroit, in particular, is faced with a continuing loss in the number of its residents and is increasingly populated by the old, the poor, the sick, the community dependent, and the recent in-migrant from other depressed areas within and without the state. However, the state's other major cities as well as the rural areas face similar problems.

This trend is clearly reflected in the available data. Detroit's population is currently decreasing an estimated 15,000 persons per year due to migration of young middle class residents to the suburbs beyond its boundaries. In 1970, the city had 1.5 million residents or 17,8% of the state total. By 1980 this figure is anticipated to be less than 1.4 million or 14.7% of the total. The average age for Detroit is three years more than for the rest of the state. The death rate is 28% higher and life expectancy is four years less. Detroit's residents presently account for 24.0% of all

deaths, 61.1% of all homicides, 23.6% of all infant deaths, 46.9% of maternal deaths, 46.7% of venereal disease cases, 42.2% of TB cases, 41.5% of those who receive Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) and 29.5% of all medicaid eligibles. Concurrently, the city's tax base is shrinking and an average of one new residential block per week exhibits initial signs of deterioration.

Lake County, northeast of Muskegon, offers an extreme example of rural poverty. Its 5,700 inhabitants have an average family income of $6,000, 48.5% less than the comparable state-wide figure. The age-adjusted mortality rate is 16.7% higher while life expectancy is three years lower. Lake County ranks near the bottom among Michigan counties in all socio-economic and health-related indices. There are presently no resident physicians, dentists or optometrists. A federally-funded comprehensive health center is scheduled to cease operations in November 1974. If present trends continue, these figures will increase further. Detroit, and to a lesser extent the other cities as well as the rural counties, will face a growing gap between available resources and needs which can only be bridged by outside support, cooperative effort and coordinated programs for the provision of social and health-related services.

4. About two-thirds of Michigan's one million Black residents live in Detroit with much of the rest concentrated in the state's other major urban centers. The rapid increase which occurred in earlier years has now slowed perceptibly with the decrease in migrants from other states. Despite a drop in the number of births to both racial groups, Black fertility rates remain about one-third higher. However, less well publicized and recognized is the fact that Black death rates, when adjusted for the differences in age distribution for the two races, are also considerably higher. The natural increase (births minus deaths) is therefore quite similar among Michigan's Black and white residents. Thus, the proportion of Michigan residents who are Black (11.2%) will probably not change significantly. Life expectancy among Black males and females is about six years less than among their white counterparts (65 versus 71 years) and the gap is widening. Undoubtedly, socio-economic differences as well as the concentration of Blacks in urban core areas with an increasing deficit of health resources are related to this trend. Black male life expectancy in Michigan actually decreased 1 1/2 years in the past decade. In part, this is due to the rapidly increasing number of young Black male homicide victims in Detroit. In part, also, it is probably realted to the increasing employment of Black males in professions and industries with hazardous health conditions.

5. For most professions state wide ratios of available manpower to population are adequate and can in fact be expected to improve further in coming years. However, there is a high and increasing concentration of such professionals in suburban areas. Conversely, manpower resources are limited to rural counties and urban centers. Michigan now has 12,200 physicians (10,200 medical doctors and 2,000 doctors of osteopathy) engaged in patient care, a ratio of one per 750 residents. Oakland County in Detroit's suburbs has one physician for every 490 inhabitants. While conversely, in the largely rural Upper Peninsula counties, this ratio is one per 1,570. Individual counties in some cases, have more than 3,000 residents for every physician. Comparable variations exist for most of the health professions. When current expansion programs are completed, Michigan's four medical schools will graduate 700 physicians per year. With an estimated 300 retiring or dying annually and with in and out-migration virtually in balance, the number of physicians engaged in patient care in the state should reach 15,000 by 1980 or a ratio of one per 633. However, since many of the physicians in rural counties or inner city areas are near retirement age with few replacements, the presently existing gap will probably widen. Consideration of the need for formulating a comprehensive health plan as well as a population policy for Michigan would appear to warrant high priority. This might include a review of the implications of the impending population stability and of the growing division between rural areas, and the major cities and suburbs. A determination of health manpower and other needs required and available resources, appropriate action, and relative responsibility within this context is indicated.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Doris K. Adams
Commissioner
Michigan Commission of Indian Affairs

Robert Anderson
Assistant Director
Institute for Community Development
Michigan State University

John Bailey
President
Genesee Valley Indian Association

Robert Bailey
Coordinator of American Indian Programs
Northern Michigan University

Dr. Jack Bain
Director
Racial & Ethnic Studies
Michigan State University

Olive Beasley
Director, Flint Branch
Michigan Civil Rights Commission

Ulysses S. Beasley
Director
Genesee County Model Cities Program

Janice Beckhorn
Director
Lansing North American Indian Center

Joe A. Benavidez
Employment Manager Michigan Plants
Vlasic Food Incorporated

George Bennett
Former Executive Director
Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs

Charles Biagi
Coordinator
Fair Practice Department, U.A.W.
Detroit

Albert Boyd
President
Lansing Chamber of Commerce

Alden F. Briscoe
Human Resources and
Economic Development Coordinator
City of Flint

Dr. Wilbur Brookover
Mayor
East Lansing

Carol Campbell
Education Director
New Detroit

Sam Carpenter
Former Director
National Alliance of Businessmen
JOBS Program, Flint

Jesse Carter
Executive Director
Muskegon Urban League

Bill Clark
Executive Director
Urban League of Greater Pontiac

Randall Coates
Superintendent
Beecher School District, Flint

Harry Command
Director
American Indian Services, Inc.

William H. Crawford
Director of Projects
P.C.P., N.Y.C. - VEPS Program
Flint Community Schools

Frederick Dakota
Chairman
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Council

Mark Davenport
Special Assistant to Rep. Edwards
House Republican Office
State Capitol, Lansing

Ervin Davis
Superintendent
Genesee Intermediate School District

Ronald Dillingham
Branch Manager
Michigan Employment Security Commission
Lansing

Chester Eagleman
Chairman
Grand Rapids Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.

Gary Eyre
Director
National Advisory Council on Adult Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

Vernon Farmer
Assistant to Chancellor for Affirmative Action
University of Michigan, Flint

Thomas M. Farrell
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction
Michigan Department of Education

Luther Flanagan
Deputy Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
State of Michigan

John Fry
Statistician
Michigan Department of Corrections

Rosemary Gaskin
Community Action Agency
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Mary Gibson
Housewife and Student
University of Michigan, Flint

Annie L. Green
Associate Director
Commission on Indian Affairs

Dr. Robert Green
Dean, College of Urban Affairs
Michigan State University

Carleton Guteman
Assistant Director
Alger-Marquette Community Action Board

Gordon Guyer
Director
Cooperative Extension Service
College of Agriculture and Natural Science
Michigan State University

Melvin Harold
Director of Continuing Education
Mott Community College
Flint, Michigan

James Hatcher
Consultant
Higher Education Planning & Coordination
State Department of Education

Richard Hathaway
Head of Michigan Unit
State Department of Education
Library Services

James Hillman
Director
Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs

Edgar Holt
Past President
Member of Executive Board
NAACP

Dr. John L. Isbister
Chief
Bureau of Community Health
State Department of Public Health

Max Jackson
Assistant Professor
College of Urban Education
Owens Graduate Center
Michigan State University

Arthur Johnson
Vice-President for Public Relations
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan

George Johnson
Assistant Director
United Migrant Opportunities
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

Paul Johnson
Minority Affairs Consultant
Michigan Education Association

Ruby King
Minority Affairs Consultant
Michigan Education Association

William Kromer
Director
Extension Programs
Eastern Michigan University

Annette LaFontsee
Minority Affairs Office
Northern Michigan University

Donald A LaPointe
Coordinator
American Indian Programs
Michigan Technological University

Dr. Frances Larkin
Associate Professor
Department of Nutrition Studies
School of Public Health
University of Michigan

Joseph LaRosa
Deputy Director
Michigan State Department of Social Service

Denise Lewis
Director
Commission on Human Relations
Detroit, Michigan

Lawrence W. Lezotte, Ph. D.
Director of Research
College of Urban Education
Michigan State University

William Long
Office of Management and Budget
State of Michigan

Fr. Eduardo Lorenzo, Priest
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
Flint, Michigan

Barry Lucas
Assistant Chief
Flint Police Department

John Lufkins
Vice-Chairman
Commission on Indian Affairs
Executive Director Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan

John Marshall
Community Specialist
Office of Criminal Justice Programs
Lansing, Michigan

Fr. Michael Matazzo, Pastor
Christ the King Church
Flint, Michigan

Joseph McCall
Public Information Officer
Michigan Department of Mental Health

Floyd McCree
Recorder of Deeds
City of Flint

Douglas McKenzie
Supervisor Research
Corrections Department

LaRue Miller
Chief
Division of Community Environmental Health
Michigan Department of Public Health

Charles Mitchner
Executive Director
Greater Lansing Urban League

William Murrain
Director of Minority Affairs
Western Michigan University

Dr. Charles N. Pappas
President
Mott Community College
Flint, Michigan

Michael Parish
Chairman
Bay Mills Indian Community Council

Alvin Pickett
Deputy Director
Michigan State Department of Labor

Louise Resnick
Committee for Action of Rural Indians, Inc.
Petoskey, Michigan

Dr. John Robson
Chairman
Department of Nutrition
School of Public Health
University of Michigan

Dr. Mary Rogers
Director
Adult and Continuing Education
State Department of Education

Dr. Bruce Rubenstein
Michigan State University

Ruth Rusmussen
Director
Compliance Division
Michigan Civil Rights Commission

Richard Santos
Graduate Assistant
Department of Health Services
Michigan State University

Rita Scott
Director of Education
Michigan Civil Rights Commission
Detroit, Michigan

Alvin Shipstead
Director
Michigan Office of Economic Opportunity

Richard Simmons
Director
College of Urban Affairs
Wayne State University

Dr. Donald A. Smith
Director
Office of Health and Medical Affairs
Department of Management and Budget
State of Michigan

Jesse Soriano
Director
Programs for Spanish Speaking
State Department of Education
Migrant and Bilingual Education Program

Dr. Beryl Spruce
Area Director
Indian Health Services

Gregory Squires
Graduate Assistant and Editor
Human Relations
Institute for Community Development, Continuing Education
Michigan State University

Arthur Stine
Michigan Civil Rights Commission

Julian Suso
Executive Officer
Economic Development Commission
Flint, Michigan

Alfred H. Taylor
Vice President
Kresge Foundation

Marlene Thayer
Public Library Operations Specialist
State Department of Education

Richard Thomas
Graduate Assistant
College of Urban Education
Michigan State University

Rosa Torres
Special Consultant
Spanish Speaking Section
Office of Economic Opportunity
State of Michigan

George VanAmburg
Chief
Health Statistics Section
Center for Health Statistics
Department of Public Health

Leonard VanDam
Flint Branch,
Michigan Employment Security Commission

Arthur J. Walker
Chief
Division of Operations
Office of Substance Abuse Services
State of Michigan

Cedric Ward
Projects Design Coordinator
Model Cities Program

Charles Warfield
Member, Board of Education
Kalamazoo Public Schools

Albert Warner
Applicant Service Supervisor
Manpower Division
Flint Area
Michigan Employment Security Commission

Ronald O. Warner
Former Chairman
Michigan Welfare Study Commission

Leonard L. White
Vice President
Kellogg Foundation

Roy Williams
Special Assistant to the Governor for Urban Affairs

Dr. Charles T. Williams
Minority Affairs
Michigan Education Association

Gloria Winters
Supervisor of Requests
Michigan Department of Public Health
Center for Health Statistics

Mike Wright, Editor
Nishnawbee News
Northern Michigan University

Paul Wright
Director
Heart-in-the-City
Flint Public Schools

Russ Wright
Coordinator
Urban Indian Concerns
State of Michigan
Department of Social Services
Detroit, Michigan

Jerry Zerbe
Director
Community Programs
Flint Community Schools

APPENDIX C

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

Jamal Esshaki
Labor Analyst
Rural Manpower Service
Michigan Employment Security Commission

Jake McCullough
Chairman
Hannahville Indian Community Council

Peter Otto
Treasurer
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Operations

Dr. Andris Ozols
Planning Analysis Division
Office of Management and Budget
State of Michigan

Arthur Rodriquez
United Farm Workers

Egbert Ward
Administrative Officer
Great Lakes Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs

APPENDIX D

LIST OF PANEL PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PANEL PARTICIPANTS

Robert R. Bailey
Coordinator of American Indian Programs
Northern Michigan University

Janice Beckhorn
Director
Lansing North American Indian Center

Anthony Benavidez
Executive Director
Cristo Rey Community Center

Wilma Bledsoe
Director
Urban Affairs
Oakland University

Archie Bruun
Director
Michigan Farm Ministry

Harry Command
Director
American Indian Services, Inc.

Maria DeLeary
Counselor, Challenge Program
University of Michigan, Flint

Chester Eagleman
Chairman
Grand Rapids Inter-Tribal Council

James Hillman
Director
Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs

Dr. Maxie Jackson
College of Urban Affairs
Michigan State University

Denise Lewis
Director
Commission on Human Relations, Detroit

Jesse Soriano
Director
Programs for Spanish Speaking
State Department of Education

Rosa Torres
Special Consultant
Spanish Speaking Section
Office of Economic Opportunity

Cedric Ward
Projects Designing Coordinator
Grand Rapids Model Cities Program